

the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 11448. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide increased assurance against adulterated or misbranded food; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 11449. A bill to abolish the U.S. Postal Service, to repeal the Postal Reorganization Act, to reenact the former provisions of title 39, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 11450. A bill to direct the President to take action to assure through energy conservation, rationing, and other means, that the essential energy needs of the United States are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 11451. A bill to improve the conduct and regulation of Federal election campaign activities and to provide public financing for such campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CAREY of New York:

H.R. 11452. A bill to correct an anomaly in the rate of duty applicable to crude feathers and down, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

H.R. 11453. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to provide full disclosure of contents of report to consumers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 11454. A bill to amend the "Freedom of Information Act" to require consent of subject individuals before disclosure of personally identifiable information in certain circumstances; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 11455. A bill to protect the privacy of statistical reporting or research system subjects; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRITCHARD:

H.R. 11456. A bill to extend daylight saving

time to the entire calendar year for a 3-year period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 11459. A bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.J. Res. 822. Joint resolution to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the designation of the 11th day of November of each year as Veterans' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.J. Res. 823. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of February 20 of each year as "Postal Employees Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 824. Joint resolution designating November 11 of each year as "Armistice Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. Res. 693. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H. Res. 696. Resolution to establish as part of the congressional internship program an internship program for senior citizens in honor of John McCormack, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FROELICH (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. RONCALLO of New York,

Mr. BAUMAN, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HUBER, Mr. HUDNUT, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. POWELL of Ohio, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ROE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. THONE, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WON PAT):

H. Res. 697. Resolution creating a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEMP:

H. Res. 698. Resolution creating a Stand-

ing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'NEILL (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Michigan):

H. Res. 699. Resolution to seek peace in the Middle East and to continue to support Israel's deterrent strength through transfer of Phantom aircraft and other military supplies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

326. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to observance of daylight saving time year-round; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 11457. A bill for the relief of Il Kwon Yang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 11458. A bill for the relief of Arsenia Daltol Hingpit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

352. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Commissioners, Sarasota County, Fla., relative to its confidence in and support of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

353. Also, petition of Phillip B. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK

#### HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, as you know, October 21-27 was Drug Abuse Prevention Week. As sponsor of the original Senate resolution proclaiming this week, I regret the official observance may have been somewhat lost amid the clamor of recent events. However, the significance of Drug Abuse Prevention Week can never be lost for those whose lives it touched.

The message of this fourth annual Drug Abuse Prevention Week was unique, and it is one we badly needed to hear. The message was not the authoritarian "Don't use drugs." Nor was it the factual message about the chemical properties of various drugs. Rather, the focus of the week was on the specific reasons why people are using drugs in the first place. The message was that drug abuse is a sensitivity problem, and a symptom of loneliness, frustration, despair, and that persons who use drugs, whether as

experimenters or addicts, are attempting in their own way to communicate that they have a deeper problem. Finally, the proclamation of Drug Abuse Prevention Week sought to shed light on the fact that communication must be viewed as one way of overcoming many of these human problems.

The main theme of Drug Abuse Prevention Week 1973 was "There's a brand-new language we're using"—a language of caring and of trying to bridge the gaps and misunderstanding that divide us. One of the booklets prepared for use by families during and after Drug Abuse Prevention Week states:

Openness and genuine interaction between people is what the family process is all about. Where drugs are concerned, it's the kind of behavior that can help people find alternatives to handling their problems with chemicals.

Drug Abuse Prevention Week is not just a week of formal observances followed by oblivion. It is an ongoing program which I sincerely hope will be put into action in every community in the country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the drug abuse prevention

workbook for families, entitled *Coming Home: A Thoughtbook for People*, be printed in the RECORD. I am confident this book can shed light on ways in which we can all help prevent drug abuse.

There being no objection, the booklet was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMING HOME: A THOUGHT BOOK FOR PEOPLE

### INTRODUCTIONS

During the past few years, I have travelled coast to coast dozens of times, talked to thousands of people in state after state, met with audiences in tiny basement meeting rooms and huge auditoriums.

People have asked me: what about drug abuse? What about your own family's tragedy? How can we help prevent the spread of abuse?

If there were enough hours in the day, or enough time in the lives of all the people who have been so concerned, I would go back to the groups I met years ago and tell them: I didn't have all the facts. None of us did. There are things we should have talked about that we didn't, and my "answers" to drug abuse prevention today are not what they were when I set out to do something about it a few years ago.

Drug abuse and the problems people have with drugs are not very mysterious, but we

used to think they were. Back then, we were overwhelmed by the headlines that seemed to menace us every day with talk of this or that mind-altering drug, and new drug-taking behavior among young people, housewives, businessmen, rich, poor, all across the board.

There seemed to be new drugs, and new drug problems around every corner. Panic and frustration took the place of reasonable response; I recall vividly thinking, and probably saying publicly, that if only we spent all our time and resources sweeping the streets of every drug and every drug-user, things would be all right.

Now, I know that drug abuse problems are not so mysterious or special, except sometimes in the ways they work themselves out in people's lives. What's happening is that people fail in one way or another to cope with life's difficulties and obstacles. They fail to adapt, and in their search for help, they turn to drugs to fill in for what they can't do on their own. We don't have solutions to the problems associated with this kind of behavior (smoking, excessive use of alcohol, overeating are other manifestations of the same difficulty) but at least now we know better than to run away from them. We also know better than to put all the blame, all the emphasis, on the drugs used—because people, after all, is what we care about.

Drug abuse prevention depends on many things, but it seems to me that primarily it depends on helping people work things out without turning to artificial experiences or supports. People can help people best, if they learn how to relate effectively, interact compassionately and honestly, and draw strength from the relationships they build with each other. This booklet describes some of the ways that people can begin to reach out; as a collection of ideas and suggestions, it ought to make you pause a moment and consider the potential in working and sharing with others.

If I could meet again with those early audiences, I would offer some of the suggestions contained in this booklet. But I would repeat what I have said since the days when I learned, painfully and relentlessly, what drug abuse is really all about: there is no substitute for love and understanding, openness and caring, between people—none at all. Whatever else we may do to prevent drug abuse, we will have done nothing if we fail to reach out for that goal.

The first step towards drug abuse prevention is not much of a step at all, and it is everything. It is the hand that reaches out to touch another.

ART LINKLETTER,

Member, National Advisory Council  
for Drug Abuse Prevention.

This is a book about how people act with each other. It is not a book telling parents how to understand kids; it is not a book asking kids to have patience with the old folks. Instead, it's ideas and suggestions that might help people share with each other wherever they are: in a family, in a community center, on the street, whatever path they walk through the world.

It's been said that when people learn to trust each other, share experiences, communicate, they will be able to deal more effectively with their own lives, their own problems, and not depend too much on drugs or other hazardous experiences. Theories are fine, but these things have to be worked out in your home, on the street, on a people-to-people basis. No theories, no books, can substitute for life experiences in a family or group context.

When we talk about "family," it's not just the traditional mother-father-children cluster: we believe "family" means a process that happens when people are drawn together and interact because of common needs or inter-

ests. It *might* happen in a home where parents and children live together, or it might happen on the block when neighbors help each other out . . . or at a youth center . . . or between a Big Brother and his favorite kid . . . or at a halfway house where people are trying to kick a drug habit and get back to living.

And why is this book being distributed in conjunction with Drug Abuse Prevention Week 1973?

In every family, every group that pulls together for common needs or interests, there is the potential for help and respect and outlets for frustration and deep feelings. If you want to reach out to other people, it doesn't matter who you are, or what kind of "family" you come from, or any of that—race, income, where you work, how you play—none of it matters. We hope this book will have some ideas for you.

One of the ways people have been able to deal with drug abuse is to try and work things out with other people, not with more drugs. The process we call "family" has helped many people who were caught. Maybe it can help keep others from getting caught in the first place.

Families can often solve very tough problems themselves when they work at it together—but not always—even in very strong families. For these too-tough problems (sometimes including drug abuse problems), there are treatment and rehabilitation programs all over the country which are prepared to help. There are also many helping programs not specifically related to drug abuse. Help is usually in your neighborhood, and certainly in your community.

This booklet is simply a reminder that for many people, in many different situations, help is no farther away than the nearest friend or companion, relative or stranger, who will be there to work things out.

ROBERT L. DUPONT, M.D.,

Director, Special Action Office for  
Drug Abuse Prevention.

#### DIFFERENT KINDS OF LOVE AND WAR

There is nothing routine about getting along with other people. In fact, we probably get into trouble when we turn human encounters into rehearsed and predictable routines. The act and art of being human is something we work on all the time. The writer D. H. Lawrence described the goal:

"I am part of the human race . . . part of the great human race, as my spirit is part of my nation. In my own very self, I am part of my family."

Being together, caring about each other, feeling a sense of belonging, usually brings people closer together and helps them cope with problems.

Out on the streets, kids have been demonstrating the power of "belongingness" for a long time. There have always been youth gangs. Gang members talked about how it was great to be a part of the gang—to belong to a family. The political protests and rock concerts and street "happenings" of the 1960's were examples of the pulling together, the shared experience and communion that comes when people create a common bond. Urban gangs in the early 1970's—even though they sometimes work out their images in destructive ways—are demonstrating, again, how much we all need to belong.

And of course, it isn't all destructive. It has been youth "gangs," working together and sharing a common concern, that has sparked Earth Days, environmental clean-ups, community health projects and many more.

The "family feeling" crops up in unexpected places. Some kids sitting on a curb in San Francisco told why they share a dirty needle when they shoot heroin:

"A feeling of fraternity . . . a feeling of belonging . . . I feel very attached . . . I like

the close feeling . . . it made it more on a family thing . . . it's a lot better when you're in a group."

We might say those kids are killing each other slowly, and what kind of togetherness is that? You can argue either point. There are all kinds of sharing and all kinds of harm we do to each other—and sometimes one gets confused with the other.

A big mistake some people make is to judge human relationships based on the setting, the environment in which people find themselves. Here's an illustration:

In a crowded urban neighborhood, there's a kid who lives with his mother and her common-law husband. The man is never home, and the mother works long hours. The kid has no brothers or sisters, and spends a lot of time out on the streets. He lives in a neighborhood where drugs are plentiful, authority is determined by who's toughest, and on a hot summer night there's not much to do.

Sounds like a classic set-up for a kid in trouble—but he isn't. He and his mother are each other's best friend, and the communication between them is honest and spontaneous. She talks, he listens; he talks, she respects his point of view. They take each other seriously, and don't cop out by complaining about how tough things are or how there's nobody who cares. Because they care, and as members of a family, they work at making it stick.

Do broken families, single-parent homes, working mothers or absent fathers necessarily mean trouble for the family? Or are there ways for people in those situations to build bridges and keep the contacts alive?

And what about the "other kind" of family, the one that seems to be ideal? In a wealthy suburb, there's a family of seven: successful father, attractive mother, five sons. Big house, cars, private schools for the boys. There's an air of solidity, security about the family, but it's a fake. The oldest son and the father can't talk to each other; the kid has run away four or five times; the mother is ready to split; and when you get to know them, you find out that there is tension throughout the house.

We are in the middle of an age of mixed blessings. The family in the suburb has more money and material success than the family in the urban neighborhood, but what about peace of mind? How to measure it? The world is full of things to do, places to go, adventures and encounters; but does all the running sometimes pull families apart, split up people, make us strangers to each other?

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., is a popular writer who understands this phenomenon. In an interview recently, Vonnegut talked about his view of the family, of the things that pull us together or push us apart:

"This is a lonesome society that's been fragmented by the factory systems . . . People don't live in communities permanently anymore. But they should: communities are very comforting to human beings.

"Until recent times, you know, human beings usually had a permanent community of relatives. They had dozens of homes to go to . . . if a kid got so fed up with his parents that he couldn't stand it, he could march over to his uncle's for a while. And this is no longer possible. Each family is locked into its little box.

"It's one of the weaknesses of our society that so few people are willing to be father, to be responsible, to be the organizer, to say what's to be done next . . . The standard behavior pattern in our society now is for the father to deny he's father as soon as he possibly can, when the kid is 16 or so.

"After I'm gone, I don't want my children to have to say about me what I have to say about my father: 'He made wonderful jokes, but he was such an unhappy man'."

## UNDERSTANDING: THE HAPPY ACCIDENT

How well do we really know each other? Even in tightly-knit, "solid" families, how well does each family member know the others? Do we sometimes make judgments about people, label them and assume things about them, based only on surface impressions? (Kids with long hair are automatically "hippies and freaks," and adult men in business suits are automatically "stuffy, uptight and materialistic.")

Part of the secret of interacting effectively with people is to learn to see individual strengths and unique attributes. When you fail to do this, you tend to lump all people in categories—and that blocks out some of the good relationships that might develop. "Blanket" impressions lead to blanket judgments about people:

"I would like to suggest that you don't use speed, and here's why: It is going to mess up your heart, mess up your liver, mess up your kidneys, rot your mind. In general, this drug will make you just like your mother and father."—Frank Zappa, rock musician, leader of the Mothers of Invention.

All mothers and fathers aren't blighted the way Zappa implies, but maybe he knew one or two such people when he made his statement, and since we tend to fall into the habit of generalizing about people, all mothers and fathers take their lumps. A key to breaking through these walls of misunderstanding is for all of us to try to see each other clearly, for what we really are, not just what we seem to be.

Another important aspect of getting across is being clear about what you are all about. It's hard—practically impossible—to communicate ideas, feelings, worries or opinions unless you've got them straight in your head and really know what you mean to say. All of us fall sometimes to be strong in our convictions; what's even more frustrating, but easier to correct, is to fall to be clear in our message-making. If it's in you to be said, say it.

Dr. Eric Berne, author of "Games People Play," put his finger on the process by which we build bridges, make contacts between us. In "What Do You Say After You Say Hello?" Dr. Berne says: "To say Hello rightly is to see the other person, to be aware of him as a phenomenon, to happen to him and to be ready for him to happen to you." Openness and genuine interaction between people is what the family process is all about. Where drugs are concerned, it's the kind of behavior that can help people find alternatives to handling problems with chemicals.

To be authentic with each other—to resist the temptations to manipulate, to deceive, to play games and tricks—is the way to build trust and understanding. Characteristically, one hears about communication in terms of what you should say. Instead of saying anything, why not think of communicating by listening—by opening up some "windows" on the world, and particularly on the people who are with you and a part of your life.

Many of us have let too much clutter, too much mental "trash," get in the way of this kind of openness. By clearing away the clutter, and seeing things and people as they really are, we can begin to get to know each other, understand why we act the way we do, and savor human relationships for the good that is in them.

## SOME IDEAS FOR TODAY, AND MAYBE TOMORROW

This booklet doesn't offer "how-to" suggestions; it offers "maybes," things to try or ways to think that might be worth a chance or two on your part.

## THE REACH QUIZ

The Boy Scouts of America decided that parent and child could use some help getting the communication channels open again, so they devised the Reach Quiz. Here are some excerpts:

## 1. When was the last time you and he had a serious discussion? What was it about?

2. Can you tell, without his telling you, when he's feeling angry? How? What about when he's feeling happy? Proud? Guilty? Sad? Afraid? How do you express those feelings?

3. If you could change his appearance in any way, what would you do? Cut his hair? Throwaway his tie-dyed jeans? Make him stand straighter? What do you think he would change in his appearance? What do you think he would change in yours?

4. You've worked very late for about two weeks in a row. All you can think of tonight is a good, long sleep. But he reminds you it's his Little League championship game. Or, you get a surprise bonus vacation, but it has to be taken while he's in school. What do you do? How does your family handle a legitimate conflict of interests? Do you compromise? Does the one with the most desperate need have it his way? Does the one who gets his way promise to make up for it in the future?

5. What do you think he really wants to do when he starts a career? Do you approve? Would you approve of anything he wanted to be? A circus roustabout? A nuclear physicist? A poet? What do you think he thinks of your career?

6. Do you think he knows what your real interests are? What do you think he thinks? Do you think he approves?

7. Do you think he has any special talents? What? What do you think he feels his special talents are? What do you think he feels yours are?

8. Name two things you think make him feel most angry. Happiest. Proudest. Guiltiest. Saddest. Most afraid. What do you think he thinks provokes these feelings in you?

9. Do you think he has any major shortcomings? What? What do you think he feels they are? What do you think he feels yours are?

10. Do you think he likes you? Not loves, son-to-parent style, but likes? Do you think he would choose you as a friend if you weren't his parent? Would you choose him?

## THE DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

She is Dr. Phyllis Harrison-Ross, pediatrician and child psychiatrist, member of the National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention. She is black, and wrote "The Black Child: A Parents' Guide." Chapter 39 is a series of notions (we'll make them questions) for parents. How would you handle these as a parent—how would you want them handled as a kid?

1. Does a parent discipline a child to punish or to prevent future errors?

2. Do people learn how to manage themselves through discipline?

3. Does adult behavior influence a child's decisions and impulses?

4. Is it possible for parents and children to spend 15 minutes a day talking to each other? What would you do with those 15 minutes? How about with a very small child?

5. How about a family full of children—can parents split up the time?

6. Do you know how to talk to someone to find out why he did something wrong?

7. Are there ways to expand the contacts between parent and child—make them richer?

8. Did you ever have a talk about a movie you saw with somebody else—like your child, or your parent(s)?

Have you ever talked about what rock music is all about?

9. Is television watching an individual thing in your house, or are there shows that people watch together?

10. Have you ever been on either side of a real dialogue between young and old?

11. Did drugs ever get into the lifestyle of someone in your family?

12. Parents: do you know who your kid's friends are? Kids: do you want them to?

13. Do you know the limits of your own personality? Do you know the limits of your own mortality?

14. Drugs may get you to feel good quicker than working things out with people—but is quicker and easier necessarily better?

15. What kinds of examples do you set for the people around you who look to you for guidance?

## ALTERNATIVES

People misuse and abuse drugs partly because they are trying to fill up a void inside them, or inside their world. There's something they want but can't quite get, so they take drugs to satisfy the urge.

Maybe there are other ways for you and the people you care about to satisfy urges:

Physical needs (energy, no pain, relaxation)—How about new diet . . . dance . . . Oriental martial arts training . . . a family jog every evening . . . a shape-up club for the block.

Emotional outlets—Maybe classes on the values you live by . . . counseling sessions with a local clergyman, teacher, social worker . . . acting out problems by taking roles . . . one-to-one honesty about real fears, real dreams.

Relating to other people—Small group discussions and raps on things that matter . . . organized community activities . . . sex counseling . . . big brother helping little brother to get to know the neighborhood . . . temporary substitutes for real-life families.

Learning and knowing—Read a tougher book than you've ever read . . . invent games . . . be the best at the games you invent . . . get some more education.

Creating things—Sing a song . . . paint a picture on a wall . . . try writing a play . . . try playing all the parts in the play . . . pull together a neighborhood arts center.

Feeling good—Maybe fasting . . . daydreams . . . foolishness like kids used to do.

Changing things—Community service at a personal level, where it counts . . . teaching younger people what they need to know to survive and prosper . . . community organizing for power . . . tutoring.

Spiritual satisfaction—Meditation . . . yoga . . . prayer and quiet contemplation . . . songs and dances of other religions, other peoples.

"Why Not Do Drugs?"—Why not go hiking . . . see if you can paint a room . . . learn how to speak another language . . . make the toaster work . . . get the money together to buy a toaster . . . be the only one on the bar car who doesn't have just one more.

(Thanks to Dr. Allan Y. Cohen, at John F. Kennedy University and the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information for these ideas.)

## MINE, YOURS, OURS

Play this game with someone you care about. Make up your own lists and play it with lots of people you care about. In the middle are words, terms, ideas; first fold the paper on line (b) and write your responses in the left hand column. Then fold it on (a), hide your answers and let the other person write his or her responses. Compare notes and try to figure out why you answered the way you did.

The way I know somebody loves me is . . . I'm uptight a lot about just one thing:

The dumbest thing I ever saw you do was . . .

My definition of drug abuse is . . .

I'd trust you a lot more if you would only . . .

Which is better, to be dependent or independent?

Kids out grow foolish behavior—what do adults do?

I know when I'm being fooled and conned, by paying attention to . . .

The toughest, most together person I ever saw was . . .

#### A CREDO FOR PARENTS AND KIDS

Dr. Thomas Gordon, in a book called "Parent Effectiveness Training," lays down a formal credo for getting along. Sometimes rules help; it isn't always easy living up to expectations (yours or somebody else's). This is the way Dr. Gordon frames it, and maybe it makes sense for your situation.

"You and I are in a relationship that I value and want to keep. Yet each of us is a separate person with his own unique needs and the right to try to meet those needs. I will try to be genuinely accepting of your behavior when you are trying to meet your needs or when you are having problems meeting your needs.

"When you share your problems, I will try to listen acceptingly and understandingly in a way that will facilitate your finding your own solutions rather than depending upon mine. When you have a problem because my behavior is interfering with your meeting your needs, I encourage you to tell me openly and honestly how you are feeling. At those times, I will listen and then try to modify my behavior, if I can.

"However, when your behavior interferes with my meeting my own needs, thus causing me to feel unaccepting of you, I will share my problem with you and tell you as openly and honestly as I can exactly how I am feeling, trusting that you respect my needs enough to listen and then try to modify your behavior.

"At those times when either of us cannot modify his behavior to meet the needs of the other and find that we have a conflict-of-needs in our relationship, let us commit ourselves to resolve each such conflict without ever resorting to the use of either my power or yours to win at the expense of the other losing. I respect your needs, but I also respect my own.

"Consequently, let us strive always to search for solutions to our inevitable conflicts that will be acceptable to both of us. In this way, your needs will be met, but so will mine—no one will lose, both will win."

#### NOW, YOUR TURN

These bits and pieces about the family process, about people living with other people, have been put together for you to think about. We hope they help. Rights, wrongs, good guys, bad guys, past successes or failures don't count here. All we're after is some attention being paid to the caring and opening up that we call "family".

In your community, there are some people and resources you might like to know about if you want some more ideas. There are government officials, school people, law enforcement specialists and other community leaders who will help you work things out. These people can work with you to get things going, and if you have an urgent problem, they can help find answers. Television and radio stations are also ready to work with you. Maybe there are some things you'd like to see or hear about—now's a good time to talk to the local broadcaster about it. Write letters to the editor of the paper, too—they'll listen.

At the back of this book are some names and addresses, and the titles of a few other things worth reading. Why not explore some of them?

Philip Slater's book "The Pursuit of Loneliness" sums up, as well as anything around, what this little exercise of family thinking is all about. He says that modern America frustrates three basic human desires: to be part of a trusting community; to deal directly with problems; and to control one's own life. Perhaps, just perhaps, it is possible that by learning to cherish each other, we will find the key to unlock these dreams.

#### THERE'S A BRAND NEW LANGUAGE

(By James DeFrates)

Wake up, wake up, wake up  
The sun is shining through  
I finally made it through to you  
Let me see that same soft smile  
I know its been quite a while

It's a brand new language we're using  
Of touch, feeling, sight and sound  
A simple melody  
So I say what I've got to say  
I don't hold it all inside  
Cause I know tomorrow I can't let it slide  
That's why I've come to you  
You are on my mind  
I've got a whole lot to tell you  
Oh but it's taking some time  
Wake up, wake up, wake up  
The sun is shining through  
I finally made it through to you  
It's a brand new language we're using  
Of touch, feeling, sight and sound  
A simple melody

#### APPENDIX—RESOURCES FOR FAMILIES AND GROUPS

##### See

"We Have an Addict in the House," 30-minute 16mm color/sound film examines the role of the family in preventing drug abuse. Available from: Doubleday Multimedia, 1371 Reynolds Avenue, Santa Ana, California, 92705.

##### Read

"You, Your Child and Drugs," book giving emphasis to rational discussion between parents and children. Available from: Child Study Association of America; 9 East 89th Street; New York, New York 10028.

"Understanding Drug Use: An Adult's Guide to Drugs and the Young" by Peter Marin and Allan Y. Cohen, outlines approaches to communication and understanding within the family. Harper & Row.

"The Black Child: A Parent's Guide" by Dr. Phyllis Harrison Ross and Barbara Wyden, a manual for parents of black children and for white parents who seek understanding.

"Drugs At My Doorstep" by Art Linkletter, story of what Art Linkletter has learned from his national crusade against drug abuse.

##### Do

"Valuing in the Family," a Workshop Guide for Parents, helps families work out important value orientations. Available from: Permanent Press, c/o Progressive Playthings, Inc., San Diego, California 92120.

"The Junkie Game" Available from: Haight-Ashbury Films, 701 Irving Street, San Francisco, California 94122.

#### NOTE FROM THE SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE:

This booklet asks a lot of you, the reader. It assumes many things about your readiness to join in the fight against drug abuse.

You have a right then to ask "what is the Federal Government doing about drug abuse?" What is the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and what has it done about the problem?

The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention was created by an Executive Order by President Nixon's Executive Order 11599 on June 17, 1971. Its priorities and resources were further developed by Congress in the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-255). It was created to pull together existing Federal anti-drug planning and management; to identify those areas of most urgent need; and to find ways to bring new resources to the work at hand. This year on July 1, 1973, President Nixon reorganized the law enforcement effort in drug abuse prevention into one single agency—the Drug Enforcement Administration. This new agency brings an equally effective and coordinated effort to the supply side of drug abuse.

Both agencies have the primary responsibility to meet the challenge of drug abuse through a balanced and comprehensive pro-

gram attacking four major facets of this problem. Internationally, we are cooperating with many other governments in a narcotics control program that aims at halting the international traffic in illicit drugs. Domestically we have developed strong new laws and tough new law enforcement efforts, backed by more money and greater manpower. We have also emphasized new and more effective treatment and rehabilitation programs for the victims of drug misuse and we are rapidly expanding these efforts so that no person seeking treatment will be turned away. Wide-scale education and training programs are now providing reliable information on drug abuse not only to those young people who may be attracted by dangerous drugs, but also to those who most directly influence young people, including their parents, religious leaders, youth workers and teachers.

The battle against drug abuse is a complex and difficult one, but there are many encouraging signs that substantial progress at last is being made. A greater proportion of drug victims are under treatment than ever before. More and better methods of treatment are becoming increasingly available. Treatment programs have been expanded all across the country—more treatment capacity was developed by Federal agencies over the past two years than in the preceding 50 years. More illegal drugs are being seized, both in this country and abroad. More nations around the world are joining with us in an effort to stop the international drug traffic. Drug abuse within the military has been reduced and controlled and a system of early identification and treatment has been created that is unique in that it quickly spots new major outbreaks and permits rapid response. New management and funding mechanisms were developed that increased overall program efficiency at the same time that they permitted Federal agencies to turn more decision-making over to the States and local governments. Research in every area has been accelerated and intensified—new pharmacological agents to treat heroin addiction have been made available to researchers and treatment programs across the country. Finally and perhaps most importantly, more and more Americans are becoming personally involved in this effort in their communities, their churches, their schools and their homes.

In the end, our greatest asset in this struggle will be the energy and spirit of the American people. One of the most important lessons we have learned in the fight against drug abuse is the immense value of the one-to-one relationship—the bond of trust between the drug victim and someone who cares enough to help that individual.

The deep personal involvement of countless individual Americans is the key to success to drug abuse prevention. Government programs can provide a means for encouraging such involvement and for providing other necessary resources, but without the concern and commitment of our people in their communities the problems of drug abuse cannot be alleviated.

There are clear limits to what governments can do about drug abuse and still preserve the essential values of a free society. It is unlikely that the problems associated with non-medical use of drugs will ever be wholly eliminated or that we will reach consensus on the most effective ways to reduce the costs of such behavior. Serious problems remain, but even as we adjust our priorities to meet the new realities, we can take pride in having made a contribution to the progress to date.

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#### THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY AS RECTOR

#### HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, one of my neighbors on Long Island is the Reverend John Haight, who is now marking his 25th anniversary as rector of the Grace Episcopal Church in Massapequa, N.Y. Reverend Haight has not only been a spiritual leader in my home town, but has been active in many of the civic projects of our community.

I wish to share with my colleagues the story of the good this man has done for our community and so I am having printed below an article which appeared in the Massapequa Post this week:

#### REV. JOHN HAIGHT OBSERVES 25 YEARS

A special service of choral evensong and a reception will be held on Sunday honoring Rev. John Malcolm Haight on his 25th anniversary as rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

The service will be held at 4 p.m. followed by the reception in the Parish House. Rt. Rev. Johnathan G. Sherman, bishop of the diocese of Long Island, will be guest preacher for the occasion.

Rev. Haight was ordained in December 1936 following his graduation from Kenyon College in Ohio and General Theological Seminary, N.Y.

His first position was curate at Trinity Church in Princeton, N.J. and from there he went to St. Bernard's College in Bernardsville, N.J. as rector where he remained for nine years, three of which were spent on leave as a chaplain in the U.S. Air Force during World War II.

Soon after leaving the service where he attained the rank of major he married Marjorie Callaghan, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Stephen H. Callahan and Mrs. Callahan.

On All Saints Day, Nov. 1, 1947, Rev. Haight began his ministry at Grace Church and under his spiritual leadership Grace Church has grown from a small country-type parish to one of the largest Episcopal churches in the diocese and the nation.

In coming to Massapequa, Father Haight returned to the area where he spent his earlier years. He had lived in Hempstead as his father was Rector of Old St. George's Church for many years and his mother was born in Brooklyn. While in the seminary he had also served at St. John's Church in Lattingtown.

The new modern Grace Episcopal Church was built and opened for services in 1960 replacing the original smaller church located across Merrick Rd. Old Grace Church is still standing and used for some church services.

In addition to ministering at Grace Church, the rector also conducted services at Grace Chapel, now St. Christopher's Church on Hicksville Rd. in No. Massapequa, a separate parish.

As for community affairs, Fr. Haight helped found the Massapequa Public Library in 1952 and served as its chairman for nine years. He was also a member of the Ethics Committee for the Town of Oyster Bay for several years.

He is now chairman of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court and a member of the Board of Managers of Church Charity Foundation in addition to being a member of several other Diocesan committees.

#### REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES

#### HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, last week the President in his message to the Nation on the energy emergency said:

Unfortunately, our expectations for this winter have been sharply altered by the recent conflict in the Middle East. . . . We must, therefore, face up to a very stark fact. We are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since World War II.

The Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources has prepared a report on "Middle East Oil and the United States" which details the flow of the Arab oil to the United States. The report looks at the international oil market and the

domestic needs of the United States and attempts to determine what needs exist in this country for Arab oil. The report found that over 14 percent of the oil consumed by the United States in the first half of 1973 was from the Middle East.

The report also contains a list of recommended actions which should be considered if the United States is ever going to get out of the present energy crisis.

This report was prepared by John Nugent, the Director of the Task Force on Energy and Resources. Mr. Nugent studied at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and has worked for government and private organizations on the Middle East and energy issues:

#### REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES—PART I

(By the House Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources, House Republican Conference, November 9, 1973)

(Members: ROGER H. ZION, Indiana, Chairman; JAMES ARDOR, South Dakota; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Colorado; LAMAR BAKER, Tennessee; JOHN N. CAMP, Oklahoma; THAD COCHRAN, Mississippi; JAMES M. COLLINS, Texas; PAUL W. CRONIN, Massachusetts; BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York; ROBERT P. HANRAHAN, Illinois; ELWOOD HILLIS, Indiana; ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York; CLARENCE F. MILLER, Ohio; WILMER MIZELL, North Carolina; RONALD A. SARASIN, Connecticut; FLOYD SPENCE, South Carolina; ALAN STEELMAN, Texas; STEVEN D. SYMMS, Idaho; GENE TAYLOR, Missouri; DAVID C. TREEN, Louisiana.)

#### MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES

The Arab oil boycott arising out of the fourth Arab-Israeli war could not have come at a worse time for the United States. Prior to the outbreak of the war and the oil embargo, the U.S. faced a situation where even with imports growing, domestic petroleum production and refining capacity were unable to keep pace with demand. Since the late 1960's, the specter of an energy crisis had been growing more real with each passing year until by mid-1973 the fact that the U.S. was experiencing energy shortages was apparent to most people.

The Arab oil producers in October 1973 unilaterally increased the price of their oil, reduced oil production and implemented oil boycotts against those countries considered to be unfriendly to the Arab side in the Middle East crisis. For the most part this boycott has been directed at the United States and one or two smaller nations, with the intent of reducing U.S. oil imports and thereby further aggravating the already present energy crisis. The primary purpose was to "obtain a more even handed policy" towards the Middle East. Although these actions were not expected to have a dramatic effect on the immediate situation in the U.S., the effects on the economy could be very damaging within a matter of months.

A great deal of controversy exists over the degree to which the U.S. depends on Arab oil. Figures often quoted indicate that the Middle East and North Africa supply from five to seven percent of the total U.S. oil consumption. Using these figures, numerous theories have been proposed to explain how the U.S. can with relatively little pain return to a situation much like that which existed up to the late 1960's, when the U.S. had little direct need for the Arab oil. Such circumstances would mean such advantages as greater freedom of action in the Middle East, net earnings of foreign exchange once again by the U.S. Middle Eastern oil companies, and a general reduced dependence on a recurring trouble spot.

The fact is, however, that the U.S. must have substantially large quantities of Middle Eastern oil if it is to continue to func-

tion without economic dislocations due to major energy shortages. As of mid-1973 at least 14% of the total U.S. consumption was Middle Eastern oil or oil largely subject to Arab pressures. In fact, the trends showed a very definite pattern of increasingly larger U.S. imports of Arab oil up to the point the Arab oil producers restricted the flow. In regard to the boycott announced by many of the Persian Gulf and North African oil states it should be pointed out that it is not entirely clear at this time how the boycott will be implemented, so that determining its effects with any precision is at best a guessing game. But, enough is known about the oil market to speculate on the potential effects.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE EASTERN OIL

To diagnose the role Middle East and North African oil plays in the major industrial economies of the world and the United States in particular, it is important to look at several interrelated factors. The first is that Western Europe and Japan are almost totally dependent on oil imports. Western Europe imports roughly 88% of its petroleum needs with more than 80% of the imports coming from the Middle East and North Africa. Japan imports virtually all of its petroleum. Over 80% comes from the Persian Gulf and the remainder from Far Eastern sources, primarily Indonesia. Neither of these areas is capable of continuing its economic pace without continued reliance on massive amounts of Arab oil, for neither area can replace its reliance on Middle Eastern oil with imports from other areas or in the near future replace oil with another energy source.

Second, the United States has become a large net importer of oil and this is not likely to change in the near future (10 years). For the past ten years, the U.S. has been importing increasingly larger portions of the oil it consumes (see table No. 1). For the period 1962-1972, U.S. oil consumption increased an average of 4.5% per year but our domestic oil production increased at only 2.9% per year. Exports for the same period increased by an average of 2.6% per year while the rate of increase in imports was 8.6% per year, over three times as great.

TABLE 1.—U.S. FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS

CRUDE OIL			
(In thousand barrels per day)			
Year	Exports	Imports	Net imports
1947	126	268	142
1948	110	353	244
1949	90	422	332
1950	96	488	392
1951	79	490	411
1952	74	575	501
1953	55	649	594
1954	38	658	619
1955	33	781	748
1956	79	937	848
1957	137	1,022	885
1958	11	953	942
1959	8	964	946
1960	8	1,019	1,011
1961	8	1,047	1,038
1962	5	1,126	1,121
1963	5	1,132	1,126
1964	3	1,203	1,200
1965	3	1,238	1,235
1966	5	1,225	1,219
1967	74	1,129	1,055
1968	5	1,293	1,288
1969	3	1,408	1,405
1970	14	1,323	1,310
1971		1,682	1,682
1972		2,181	2,187

#### PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Year	Exports	Imports	Net imports
1947	323	170	153
1948	260	162	91
1949	236	225	19
1950	211	364	153
1951	342	353	11
1952	362	381	19
1953	348	386	38
1954	318	397	79
1955	337	466	129

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—Continued

Year	Exports	Imports	Net imports
1956	353	504	151
1957	430	551	125
1958	263	748	488
1959	205	814	609
1960	195	803	608
1961	164	871	707
1962	164	956	792
1963	203	992	789
1964	200	1,063	863

Year	Exports	Imports	Net imports
1965	184	1,230	1,074
1966	195	1,348	1,153
1967	236	1,408	1,173
1968	227	1,553	1,326
1969	227	1,756	1,529
1970	247	2,096	1,849
1971	225	2,247	2,022
1972	219	2,504	2,285

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Reference: International Economic Report of the President, March 1973.

The five-year picture, however, (1967-1972) differs significantly and provides a clear indication of the forces of change which have built up in the world's oil market and what can be expected in the near future. During the 1967-1972 period, the average yearly increase in U.S. oil consumption was 5.4% while production increased at only 1.8%. Exports during this period showed a 6.6% yearly decrease while imports gained by a tremendous 13.3% per year (see table No. 2).

TABLE 2.—TRENDS IN U.S. PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS

(Thousand barrels daily)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Yearly change <sup>1</sup> (percent)	1972 over 1962	1972 over 1967
Production:														
Crude oil	7,330	7,540	7,615	7,806	8,265	8,810	8,625	9,240	9,635	9,465	9,456	+2.6	+1.5	+1.5
Natural gas liquids	1,020	1,100	1,155	1,210	1,225	1,410	1,565	1,590	1,680	1,665	7,733	+5.3	+4.1	+4.1
Consumption <sup>2</sup>	10,235	10,550	10,815	11,300	11,860	12,280	13,623	13,615	14,350	14,846	15,880	+4.5	+5.4	+5.4
Exports	170	210	200	160	200	310	288	230	260	220	228	+2.5	+6.6	+6.6
Imports	2,030	2,126	2,260	2,478	2,578	2,540	2,810	3,176	3,420	3,938	4,748	+8.5	+13.3	+13.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on weight.<sup>2</sup> U.S. processing gain has been deducted from total domestic product demand.

Source: British Petroleum Statistical Review of the World Oil Industry, 1972, British Petroleum Company, Ltd.

The general trend over the past ten years can be traced to a domestic energy consumption growth rate in excess of the domestic production and refining capabilities. The very rapid deterioration in the trend after 1967 is the cumulative effect of the sharply climbing energy demand in the 1960's coupled with the relative decline in domestic production. These forces have been further aggravated by governmental regulations, a decline in domestic natural gas and petroleum reserves, decreasing use of coal (for both economic and environmental reasons), environmental programs and the slow pace at which new and improved energy sources are brought on the market. The resulting inelasticity in the total U. S. energy market has forced the U.S. to go abroad to meet the demands. Until 1967 the user had a certain ability to switch within the domestic market from one fuel to another depending on economic factors. Since 1967, this flexibility has largely disappeared in both the U. S. and the international market.

Third, oil production patterns throughout the world have been changing. In the past, the U. S. bought most of its oil imports from areas in the Western Hemisphere. Since the mid-1960's these sources, such as the Caribbean, South America and Canada have been experiencing a peaking out of production rates or shifts in domestic demands which necessitate a greater internal use of their domestic production.

The fact that areas which had traditionally supplied the U. S. with most of its oil imports could no longer keep pace with the U. S. demand pushed the U. S. on to the Persian Gulf and North African market. This shift towards reliance on Arab oil was not unique to the U. S., and the end result was that the large importing nations were looking to the Persian Gulf for the major increases in supplies. This trend was reinforced by the fact that oil has become the chief contributor to incremental energy supply worldwide. The net effect of the U. S. entrance into the oil market as a large importer was to remove the last vestiges of supply elasticity.

This brings us to the fourth point, that with oil the only energy resource capable of anything near filling the gap between supply and demand worldwide, the location of reserves or future production capabilities are a very important consideration. By a quirk in the world's geological formation the

major known oil reserves are heavily concentrated in one geographic area: the Persian Gulf and to a lesser extent along North Africa. At the end of 1972, the world's published proved oil reserves (oil in the ground which can reasonably be expected to be recovered under existing economic and operating conditions) was a total of 667 billion barrels (569 billion barrels if the USSR, East Europe and China are excluded).

TABLE 3.—World oil reserves

Area:	Billion barrels
Middle East:	
Abu Dhabi	27.768
Bahrain	.375
Dubayy	2.0
Iran	65.0
Iraq	29.0
Israel (excluding Sinal)	.009
Kuwait	64.9
Neutral Zone	16.0
Oman	5.0
Qatar	7.0
Saudi Arabia	138.0
Syria	7.250
Turkey	.550
Area total	355.852
Africa:	
Algeria	47.0
Angola	1.2
Congo-Brazzaville	5.0
Dahomey	0.001
Egypt (includes Sinal—approximately 1/2 of total. Sinal production est. 120 thousand b/d)	5.2
Gabon	1.1
Libya	30.4
Morocco	.001
Nigeria	15.0
Tunisia	1.0
Zaire	.5
Area total	106.402
Sino-Soviet:	
Russia	75.0
China	19.5
Hungary	1.0
Other	2.5
Area total	98.0

## Western Hemisphere:

United States	37.0
Canada	10.0
Argentina	4.9
Colombia	1.5
Ecuador	5.75
Mexico	2.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0
Venezuela	13.7
Other	2.35

Area total 80.0

## Asia Pacific:

Indonesia	10.0
Australia	2.0
Malaysia	1.5
Other	1.5

Area total 15.0

## Europe:

United Kingdom	5.0
Norway	2.0
Yugoslavia	3.5
Other	1.5

Area total 12.0

World total as of end of 1972 667.0

<sup>1</sup> Tremendous undeveloped potential with immediate prospects.<sup>2</sup> 1972 average daily production 120 thousand b/d. Reserves in 1970 were 1.2 billion barrels.<sup>3</sup> North Sea.

Source: Oil and Gas Journal.

Today the Middle East alone accounts for over 53% of the world's total reserves and if North Africa is included, the figure exceeds 65%. For comparison purposes, if the Communist nations' reserves are excluded, the respective percentages are 63% and 77%. The Communist nations have almost 15% of the reserves, the Western Hemisphere 12%, the Asian Pacific 2.2% and Europe 1.8%.

When the gross figures are looked at on a country basis, they show that not only is the world dependent for most of its oil on the Middle East/North Africa area, it is actually dependent on a few countries within this area. Saudi Arabia has by far the largest

reserves, estimated at over 138 billion barrels or roughly 21% of the world's reserves, while Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Libya together have an additional 236 billion barrels. By comparison Russia has 75 billion

barrels, China 19 billion barrels, Indonesia 10 billion barrels, the U. S. 37 billion barrels and Canada 10 billion barrels. Six Middle Eastern and North African countries have over 1/2 of the known petroleum reserves.

When looked at from the perspective of production, the Middle East/North African countries accounted for almost 1/2 of the average daily production of petroleum in the non-communist nations (see table No. 4).

TABLE 4.—WORLDWIDE CRUDE PRODUCTION

(Daily average in thousands of barrels)

8-month average					8-month average				
	Daily production, 1972	Daily production, 1973	Change from			Daily production, 1972	Daily production, 1973	Change from	
			Volume	Percent				Volume	Percent
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>					<b>Turkey</b>				
Argentina	429.0	418.0	-11.0	-2.6		65.0	65.0		
Bolivia	41.0	47.0	6.0	14.6	<b>Total</b>	17,431.0	21,362.0	3,931.0	22.6
Brazil	155.0	168.0	3.0	1.8	<b>Asia-Pacific:</b>				
Canada	1,483.0	1,794.0	311.0	21.0	Afghanistan				
Chile	34.0	32.0	-2.0	-5.9	Australia	303.0	417.0	114.0	37.6
Colombia	201.0	193.0	-8.0	-4.0	Burma	19.0	20.0	1.0	5.3
Ecuador	22.0	201.0	179.0	813.6	Brunei-Malaysia	268.0	319.0	51.0	19.0
Mexico	441.0	459.0	18.0	4.1	India	151.0	149.0	-2.0	-1.3
Peru	66.0	67.0	1.0	1.5	Indonesia	1,061.0	1,288.0	227.0	26.8
Trinidad	140.0	165.0	25.0	17.9	Japan	15.0	15.0		
United States	9,457.0	9,229.0	-228.0	-2.4	Pakistan	9.0	9.0		
Venezuela	3,194.0	3,359.0	165.0	5.2	Taiwan	2.0	2.0		
<b>Total</b>	15,673.0	16,132.0	459.0	2.9	Thailand	.2	.2		
<b>Western Europe:</b>					<b>Total</b>				
Austria	47.0	49.0	2.0	4.3		1,783.2	2,219.2	436.0	24.5
Denmark	2.0	4.0	2.0	100.0	<b>Africa:</b>				
France	31.0	27.0	-4.0	-12.9	Algeria	1,055.0	1,106.0	51.0	4.8
West Germany	139.0	131.0	-8.0	-5.8	Angola	12.0	14.0	2.0	16.7
Italy	22.0	20.0	-2.0	-9.1	Cabinda	123.0	134.0	11.0	8.9
Netherlands	31.0	30.0	-1.0	-3.2	Congo	6.0	38.0	32.0	533.3
Norway	35.0	35.0			Egypt	216.0	209.0	-7.0	-3.2
Spain	3.0	19.0	16.0	533.3	Gabon	124.0	140.0	16.0	12.9
United Kingdom	2.0	2.0			Libya	2,240.0	2,256.0	16.0	.7
Yugoslavia	62.0	71.0	9.0	14.5	Morocco	.3	.3		
<b>Total</b>	374.0	388.0	14	3.7	Nigeria	1,779.0	1,977.0	198.0	11.1
<b>Middle East:</b>					Tunisia	82.0	79.0	-3.0	-3.7
Abu Dhabi	1,001.0	1,345.0	344.0	34.4	<b>Total</b>	5,637.3	5,953.3	316.0	5.6
Bahrain	72.0	63.0	-9.0	-12.5	<b>Communist:</b>				
Dubai	132.0	234.0	102.0	77.3	China	570.0	610.0	40.0	7.0
Iran	4,862.0	5,810.0	948.0	19.5	Romania	275.0	275.0		
Iraq	1,383.0	1,942.0	559.0	40.4	U.S.S.R.	7,805.0	8,273.0	468.0	6.0
Israel	100.0	100.0			Other	90.0	105.0	15.0	16.7
Kuwait	3,234.0	3,060.0	-174.0	-5.4	<b>Total</b>	8,740.0	9,263.0	523.0	6.0
Oman	282.0	288.0	6.0	2.1	<b>World total</b>	49,638.5	55,317.5	5,679.0	10.3
Qatar	452.0	588.0	136.0	30.1					
Saudi Arabia	5,731.0	7,742.0	2,011.0	35.1					
Syria	117.0	120.0	3.0	2.6					

Source: The Oil And Gas Journal, Oct. 29, 1973.

Fifth, no energy source in use today or even projected for use in the near future is expected to substantially reduce the need for petroleum within the next ten years. The U.S. does have abundant coal resources, which in a crash program barring any major dislocations could reduce, but not free, the U.S. from a need for Middle Eastern oil. The massive use of coal, however, would have very real implications for the environment. Further, gasification and liquefaction programs which envision the use of coal to produce "clean" fuels are at present relatively expensive and are not expected to be in full production until later in this decade. Alaskan oil and gas reserves will probably not be ready for heavy use for several more years, and even when in full production they will not relieve the need for imports. Much talk is heard of using the renewable energy sources (solar, geothermal and fusion). However, none of these can reasonably be expected to act as substitutes to any large degree for imported oil during this decade. This will be particularly true if the U.S. energy consumption continues to grow at anything near the current rates and research and development on these energy sources continues at its present pace.

The final factor is that the U.S. oil consumption pattern for the first half of 1973 indicates a very sizable dependence on Middle East and North African oil. When the current petroleum import figures are analyzed, they show that of the average daily oil consumption in the U.S. from Jan-June 1973 of 17.3 million barrels/day (mb/d), some 14% is oil either directly imported from the Middle East area or indirectly related

and subject in varying degrees to Arab foreign policy decisions in part dictated by the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict and U.S.-Arab relations.

#### COMMENTS BY WILL ROGERS STILL RELEVANT TODAY

#### HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, on August 15, 1935, Will Rogers and Wiley Post were killed in a plane crash at Point Barrow, Alaska. All America was saddened by the death of this great humorist. His words are extremely meaningful today and we would do well to observe the commonsense which he embodied in his comments.

I should like to emphasize particularly two paragraphs from an article which appeared in the Washington Post on November 11, 1973. They are especially apropos today. They are:

I don't care how little your country is, you got a right to run it like you want. When the big nations quit meddling, then the world will have peace.

Now if there is one thing that we do worse than any other nation, it is try and manage somebody else's affairs.

#### I include the article from the Post:

#### WILL ROGERS: HIS COMMENTS STILL RELEVANT (By Jerry R. Wilson)

Will Rogers was a special sort of man. He could chew gum and twirl a rope simultaneously better than any man before or since. He was an expert horseman and in the years between World Wars I and II he was America's number one ambassador of goodwill.

Above all, the legend of the cowboy humorist centers around his political commentaries and his views on life and the times in which he lived—views which even today stand the test of time. In fact, to read what Will Rogers told the world a half century ago seems uncannily appropriate for the events of the 1970s.

On Aug. 15, 1935, Will Rogers and another famous Oklahoman, aviator Wiley Post, were killed in a plane crash at Point Barrow, Alaska. Will was 55, and the world mourned his passing as it has mourned few men.

In a time he undoubtedly would have found fascinating, it seems appropriate to see how his comments of four and five decades ago shed light on circumstances he might have understood better than any of us. There are many examples:

#### CAMPAIGN CORRUPTION

"The Democrats are having a lot of fun exposing the Republican campaign corruptions, but they would have a lot more fun if they knew where they could lay their hands on some of it themselves for next November" (1920s).

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLITS

"If the Democrats never split in their lives there would be no such thing as a Republican" (Aug. 1, 1925).

"It takes nerve to be a Democrat, but it takes money to be a Republican" (Feb. 10, 1929).

## CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

"You can't make the Republican Party pure by more contributions because contributions are what got it where it is today" (1920s).

## THE PRESIDENCY

"I have always maintained that no President can be as bad as the men that advise him" (January, 1933).

## COVER-UPS

"You can't believe a thing you read in regard to an official's statements. The minute anything happens connected with official life, it's just like a cold night—everybody is trying to cover up" (Oct. 4, 1925).

## PUBLIC OPINION OF POLITICIANS

"People's minds are changed through observation and not through argument" (March 16, 1932).

"The American people are generous and will forgive almost any weakness with the exception of stupidity" (Feb. 24, 1934).

## PRESIDENTIAL POPULARITY

"There is no country in the world where a person changes from a hero to a goat and a goat to a hero, or vice versa, as they do with us . . . It's not our public men you can't put your finger on, it's our public. We are the only fleas weighing over 100 pounds. We don't know what we want, but we are ready to bite somebody to get it" (June 19, 1935).

## POLITICAL SCANDALS

"We've been staggering along now about 155 years under every conceivable horse thief that could get into office and yet here we are, still going strong. I doubt if Barnum's circus has housed as many different kinds of species as has been in our government employ during its existence. As bad as they are they can't spoil it and as good as they are they can't help it. So as bad as we are, we are better off than any other nation. So what's the use to worry?" (Nov. 16, 1930).

## THE PUBLIC'S ELECTIVE POWER

"Every time we have an election, we get in worse men and the country keeps right on going. Times have proven only one thing and that is you can't ruin this country even with politics" (Nov. 4, 1928).

"Things in our country run in spite of government. Not by aid of it" (1930s).

"On account of us being a democracy and run by the people, we are the only nation in the world that has to keep a government four years, no matter what it does" (1930s).

"It's just got so that 90 per cent of the people in this country don't give a damn. Politics ain't worrying this country one-tenth as much as parking space" (1920s).

"We shouldn't elect a President; we should elect a magician" (1930s).

## CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

"Everybody wants to hear accusations and nobody wants to hear denials" (April 6, 1924, speaking of a Senate investigation).

"The American people would trade 10 investigations for one conviction" (June 6, 1924).

## THE AMERICAN IMAGE

"It will take America 15 years steady taking care of our own business and letting everybody else's alone to get us back to where everybody speaks to us again" (1926).

"You often hear it said we need diplomats. We don't need diplomats, we need a keeper or a warden" (1930s).

" . . . Our slogan will be now: Have your civil wars wherever and as far away as you want, but on the opening day we will be there" (1920s).

"It takes quite a sense of humor for these people to understand us shaking hands with one hand and shooting with the other."

"I don't care how little your country is, you got a right to run it like you want. When the big nations quit meddling, then the world will have peace."

"Now if there is one thing that we do worse than any other nation, it is try and manage somebody else's affairs" (1920s).

## WOMEN'S LIBERATION

"If women must insist on having men's privileges, they have to take men's chances" (Nov. 1, 1925).

"I'll bet you the time ain't far off when a woman won't know any more than a man" (1925).

## COST OF GOVERNMENT

"Lord, the money we do spend on government, and it's not one bit better than the government we got for one-third the money 20 years ago" (1920s).

Only a little more than two years before his death, Will Rogers capsulized his thoughts about his country, and on people: ". . . In all it's a great country. It's the best and the worst one I ever lived in . . . When I die, my epitaph or whatever you call those signs on gravestones, is going to read: 'I joked about every prominent man of my time, but I never met a man I didn't like.' I am so proud of that I can hardly wait to die so it can be carved. And when you come to my grave you will find me sitting there, proudly reading it."

## WATERGATE: A SLIGHTLY SATIRICAL VIEW

## HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, one of the liveliest and best social commentaries appearing in the legal profession today is the Reporter, monthly publication of the Passaic County Bar Association, Paterson, N.J. Under the editorship of attorney Daniel Crystal, it combines a dedication to constitutional rights with excellent reportage on national issues.

In the September and October 1973 issues, Mr. Crystal has discussed the implications of Watergate for the legal profession and our Nation as a whole. He has also written some parodies that highlight the absurdities of Watergate along with its dangers to our traditional freedoms. I commend Mr. Crystal for the excellent legal and literary standards of the Reporter and insert an article by Clyde Burns from this fine publication:

THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SPY STRAIGHT  
(By Clyde Burns)

The Watergate hearings, even more than the Pentagon Papers trial, prove once again that neither Broadway nor Hollywood can possibly match a real trial or legal confrontation for dramatic intensity.

Not since those long-ago days when that redoubtable Boston attorney Joseph Welch, took on a political bully named Joseph McCarthy and deftly cut him down to size has the nation watched a show matching the excitement of the Watergate hearings.

The shock (and guilty delight) of Watergate is that it far surpasses our wildest fantasies. Only a paranoid, or one who had pondered on what had happened in other

countries, where one-man rule took over, could have possibly dreamed up the elaborate cast of those who have been swept up in the Watergate scandal—two former Cabinet officers indicted, possible indictments hanging over the President's chief of staff and chief aide for domestic affairs, the acting Director of the FBI disclosed to have destroyed crucial evidence, involvement in various degrees of the President's White House counsel, his personal counsel, and other close associates; top leaders of the CIA revealed to have agreed to CIA help for a burglary within the United States, the Chairman of the SEC resigning in the wake of the Vesco scandal—the list is endless and new names keep being added.

Our January 1971 issue had an article called Gilbert and Sullivan, We Need You Today in which we chuckled about the goings-on in Washington, D.C. when J. Edgar Hoover told a Congressional committee that some priests and nuns had plotted to kidnap Henry Kissinger. There was, of course, nothing funny about the subsequent trial of the Berrigans and others. But what are we now to make of the accusation by a top FBI official that the late J. Edgar Hoover had been mentally incompetent before his death, and, further, that he maintained himself in autocratic power by the gentle art of blackmailing high government officials? And what are we to make of charges that conspiracies to commit burglary, political espionage, slander, libel, sabotage of political campaigns, perjury, and other blatant violations of law were worked out at high levels in both the White House and the Department of Justice?

We find nothing comic about the threat to constitutional freedom and the very fabric of American democracy in what has been generically termed the Watergate scandal. Our sense of humor is not tickled by the one man cult which President Richard Nixon lamely used to justify the supposed excess of zeal in those of his aides who burglarized and bugged the Watergate. We don't want this country to come to the point where some Martian can say seriously, "Take me to your Leader."

We find it deeply disturbing to be as close as we were to a frightening extension of one-man rule. We haven't forgotten that only a few short months ago, then Attorney General Kleindienst was up on Capitol Hill, arrogantly telling a Congressional Committee that executive privilege was being extended to every single government employee, and if Congress didn't like it, Congress could sue the President in the Supreme Court or impeach him.

At the same time, we freely recognize that there are comic aspects to Watergate that make the scandal a strange hodge-podge of high intrigue and low comedy. It is as if the Marx Brothers had somewhere been written into the somber lines of Shakespeare's Richard the Third, Julius Caesar, or Macbeth.

There is, for example, E. Howard Hunt, wearing a red wig loaned to him by the CIA. His posturing in that red wig cries out for a Harpo Marx to recreate the role. So far, Watergate hasn't produced anything so angelic as a harp for any of its cast to play, but since just about everything else has turned up in this fantastic script, our comment is what people in Washington, D.C. say about the weather: If you don't like it just now, wait a minute.

Watergate in some aspects is so farcical that the Paterson News on April 30 carried a story by Jack Anderson with the intriguing title, Watergate Follies, Set to Music, Seen as Possible Comic Opera.

Consider, for example, how the Watergate burglary was uncovered. These CIA-trained burglars were so impudent and arrogant (presumably having seen too many re-runs of Mission Impossible) that they taped up a door which a night watchman had relocked.

The whole history of the country appears to have taken a decisive turn because this alert night watchman, discovering the further tampering with the door, simply called the police who came in with pistols at the ready, and caught the burglar-buggers red-handed. We don't know if CIA-trained operatives take a test for proficiency in burglarizing, but we're inclined to think that Hunt, Liddy, et al. would have flunked such a course.

The arrest of the Watergate burglars, and the eventual unfolding of the whole lurid tale of bugging, skulduggery in high places, and office safes crammed full with hundreds of thousands of dollars in new hundred dollar bills received from such friendly folk as financier Vesco, has distant echoes of one of Shakespeare's tragicomedies, *Much Ado About Nothing*.

But there are other rib-tickling aspects of Watergate that go hand in hand with its grim seriousness for the future of our country.

#### SPY IN A CLOSET

Jack Anderson informs us that whodunit writer, E. Howard Hunt, one of the major Watergate conspirators, was assigned to reconnoiter the Watergate layout. He tried to enter through a dining room, but couldn't get a connecting door open without alarming a guard.

So the ex-CIA agent remained locked in the dining room all night sleeping in a closet. He finally escaped at 7 a.m. after the office building was opened and began to fill with people. It's clear that, whatever his rating with the CIA, he passed his initiation test for the Gang that Couldn't Shoot Straight.

#### SHOWING OFF FOR GIRLS

We've all heard the line "Cherchez la femme". (Freely translated that means, go look for a woman if you want to find what the men are up to.) It's laugh-provoking, if incredible, that girl-watching played its part in Watergate too. G. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate ringleader, tried to impress a couple of girls in Detroit by holding his hand over a flaming candle. He burned his hand so badly in this demonstration of machismo, and little-boy-showing-off-for-girls, that it almost spoiled the elaborate Watergate presentation that he made before Attorney General John Mitchell, White House counsel John Dean and campaign head Jeb Stuart Magruder in Mitchell's office on February 4, 1972. (Our source is the Jack Anderson column in the *News* of April 30).

Liddy brought along huge, fancy charts to illustrate the bugging operation and precisely how he was going to perform this bit of extra-legal breaking and entering. Because he couldn't carry the cumbersome charts in his injured right hand, he juggled them awkwardly in his left. This trouble with the charts, Jack Anderson reports, detracted from his otherwise slick, Madison Avenue-style presentation of the Watergate crime there in the very citadel of law and order.

#### WHAT'S YOUR LINE, MR. SPY?

The Watergate Follies of 1972 had its three stooges, Liddy, Hunt, and McCord. It is clear from the testimony released thus far that these three unlikely rejects for Marx Brothers re-makes that they took elaborate precautions to conceal the nefarious activities for which they were, in classic bureaucratic fashion, turning in vouchers and expense accounts. Hunt's patrician face peered out from the preposterous red wig so kindly loaned to him by the CIA. All three used assumed names, carried false identifications, communicated stealthily by pay phones, and exchanged cryptic messages. It was all out of the approved CIA manual for aspiring spies.

How elaborately they carried out all this Halloween mish mash of spying and disguises is revealed by G. Gordon Liddy's successful use of a semi-pseudonym, "George",

the kicker in the tale being that George was the real first name he never used. One day, another Watergate conspirator, Bernard Barker, called Liddy's White House office and asked for "George." Puzzled, Liddy's secretary said there was a phone call for "George." "Just who is George?" demanded George Gordon Liddy.

The last time we heard anything resembling that line it was, "Spiro who?"

The whole zany series of escapades resulting in the arrest of this gang that couldn't spy straight reminds one of a hoary old chestnut, which we've dusted off and put into modern dress.

Berman, an American Spy, was ordered by the Central Intelligence Agency, to cross over into the Soviet Union and contact another CIA spy named Shapiro. The password with which they would identify each other was, "The sun is shining."

Under the cover of night, a U.S. Air Force plane dropped Berman by parachute into the woods on the outskirts of Moscow. Our hero buried the parachute as the CIA had instructed him to do, and then skulked into the city, keeping to the shadows and moving stealthily as befits a high class CIA espionage agent carefully trained by the likes of Hunt, Liddy, and McCord.

He had carefully memorized Shapiro's address, but when he reached the appointed place he found to his chagrin that it was a four-story apartment building. A resourceful person, Berman consulted the letterbox in the hallway, where he found not one but two Shapiros listed. True to his CIA training, he tried ringing the doorbell of the first one.

When the occupant opened the door, Berman asked in his best Moscow accent, "Are you Shapiro?"

"Yes, I am," said the man.

"All right, the sun is shining," said the American agent portentously, giving the password.

"Oh, no!" said the other. I'm Shapiro the butcher. You want Shapiro the spy—he's on the third floor!"

#### BUGGING ON CREDIT

There's a possible civil law suit kicking around for some attorney who wants to make legal history. Add to things they never taught us in law school the muddled state of affairs as to who pays the supplier of the electronic equipment used in the Watergate bugging. Even though President Nixon's fund raisers apparently stashed millions of dollars in campaign boodle all over the country, the Committee to Re-elect the President still owes \$13,600 to Michael Stevens, whose Chicago company supplied the Watergate buggers with sophisticated electronic devices. Some of the equipment was actually in use at Watergate, but six custom-made, high frequency transmitters and receivers, four of them suitable for bugging rooms, the other two for intercepting phone conversations were ordered but never picked up from Mr. Stevens.

One of the conspirators, James McCord, did surreptitiously come for some of the equipment at 3 A.M. one morning. (or was it night?)

Through his attorneys, McCord acknowledged the purchases and said he paid \$5,400 in cash, leaving the balance due. Devan Shumway, spokesman for the President's Committee, told Jack Anderson "it would be inappropriate to pay any such bill for equipment allegedly used for illegal purposes."

Our personal memo to those studying for the bar exam is to bone up on the issues of law concealed in that question. It's a natural for the next exam.

#### THE JOKES THEY TELL IN WASHINGTON, TRALA:

If Watergate didn't have its own funny moments, the wags in the nation's capital are

working overtime dreaming up Watergate jokes. Since this is a family magazine, we'll pass up the more lurid and unprintable ones. But here's a representative sampling of what the Washington wits are dining out on now.

One clown on the Washington cocktail circuit has it that Mr. Nixon's troubles can be traced to the fact that he hired all those Germans on his staff. What he should have done instead was to hire Japanese—for these three good reasons:

The Japanese are better at electronics.

When the Japanese make a mistake, they admit it.

After they admit it, they commit harakari.

Another jokester (obviously a Democrat) says that the Republicans should alter their campaign chant: Four more years—or maybe 10 to 20.

Our own Washington spy has sent a carrier pigeon to us with a message in secret ink (milk); (we remember some spy techniques from our own boyhood days) telling us that the Democrats are buying up and wearing the campaign buttons the Republicans distributed in 1968. The buttons carry the words: "Nixon's the One."

The same confidential source advises us that there are other buttons that are being worn these days in the District of Columbia:

"Don't blame me—I voted for McGovern."

"Free the Watergate 500."

A Washington cab driver tells his fares this story: He was driving by the White House some hours before President Nixon gave his TV and radio speech to the nation giving his version of Watergate. He saw a man running around frantically on the White House lawn, shouting, "Where's my dog? Checkers, where are you? Come here, Checkers. Good old dog, come here, Checkers."

It is solemnly reported in Washington that Connally has signed on as a cabin boy on the S.S. Titanic.

Mark Russell, a professional political comedian in Washington, welcomes his audiences at the Shoreham Hotel by saying: "You tourists should be careful when you visit the White House. So much has been swept under the rug that you might hit your head on the ceiling."

So there's a lot of comic relief to Watergate, mixed in with the sheer living drama of the whole incredible tale of how the nation woke up at the eleventh hour to find that a cesspool of political sabotage and corruption has been concealed behind the austere facade of the present Administration. The genius of a Shakespeare is needed to give the proper intensity to the dark shadings of this bewildering, complex plot that is being explored by Senator Sam Ervin and his select committee.

And what keeps the nation glued to its seats is the tension of waiting to find if the President himself will be proved to have been implicated in either the Watergate bugging and subsequent cover-up, the sabotage of the campaigns of the Democratic candidates, or the hot money that came repeatedly into the campaign from Vesco, and other sources. So far there has been only hearsay and circumstantial evidence—enough perhaps for the court of public opinion, but most certainly not enough yet to overcome the presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

It's worth noting, however, that in addition to the President's direct appearance in the startling offer of the FBI directorship to Judge Matt Byrne in the middle of the Pentagon Papers trial, there is one other bit of hard fact linking the President directly to some of this Watergate business—at least, in establishing a *modus operandi*.

In 1962, Richard M. Nixon ran against Pat Brown in the gubernatorial campaign in California. The Republicans surreptitiously

sent out a phony post card mailing (to the tune of \$70,000) ostensibly coming from Democrats and calling Brown an extremist. After the election, the Democrats filed suit against the fictitious Committee for the Preservation of the Democratic Party in California. In an unreported judgment given in open court, October 30, 1964, Judge Byron Arnold of the Superior Court of California (San Francisco), sitting without jury, made a finding of fact that the postcard "was reviewed, amended, and finally approved by Mr. Nixon personally in the form" in which it was finally sent out, and that, further:

"Nowhere in Exhibit A (the fictitious postcard) or letters mailed by defendant Committee was it stated that the defendant Committee and its mailing of Exhibit A were supported and financed by the Nixon for Governor Finance Committee. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman approved the plan and project as described above, and agreed that the Nixon campaign committee would finance the project."

The judgment was inserted into the Congressional Record on May 7, 1973 by Senator Haskell. It's printed at pp. 14490 to 14496. We find nothing funny whatsoever about the judgment.

But, seriously as we take Watergate and what it has revealed, this has by no means throttled our ability to laugh. Some one once said that history tends to repeat itself; the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. Much of Watergate proves the wisdom of that perceptive remark.

#### THE AFL-CIO'S IMPEACHMENT DRIVE

#### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last week on the floor of the House, I addressed myself to the question of the President's resignation or possible impeachment and made the point that to suggest his resignation was ridiculous and unwarranted.

On the question of impeachment, those of us who have the privilege to serve in this House must take great pains not to be influenced or caught up in an emotional, orchestrated drive for impeachment by certain groups and individuals in our society who would stop at nothing in their desire to remove this President from office.

In that regard, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues a column by Mr. Richard Wilson appearing in yesterday's edition of the Washington Star-News, entitled "The AFL-CIO's Impeachment Drive":

THE AFL-CIO'S IMPEACHMENT DRIVE  
(By Richard Wilson)

Having already broken with President Nixon, the AFL-CIO leadership has concluded it has nothing to lose by lobbying for his impeachment. Before it is all over this may prove to be a tactical error of serious proportions because it makes impeachment into a partisan issue.

Labor leadership generally does not come into the court of public opinion with the cleanest hands on the matter of malfeasance in office. Hundreds of labor leaders have been convicted of racketeering and misuse of funds on a large scale. George Meany's reluctance in responding to the problem dates back 20 years to his original coolness toward the McClellan labor racketeering inquiries which ballooned into a national sensation.

Meany ultimately went along, dragging his feet all the way, but now he is overcome by righteous indignation with a President whose reluctance to clean house was not much greater than Meany's own reaction to corruption in the ranks of labor.

Meany has now marched in where the Democratic leadership is hesitant to tread. The qualified Democratic leaders have been careful not to prejudge the issue of impeachment for the reason that they do not wish it to be perceived as a partisan issue.

Not Meany. He is about to deluge Congress and the nation in a typical labor pressure campaign to roust the President from office.

It is useless to point out that this is scarcely the function of organized labor, which long ago became the most important action agency of Democratic partisanship. Meany lost no time after sitting out the presidential election in showing his disrespect for Nixon. Now his ever-present lobbyists will be roaming the halls of Congress scrounging votes for the impeachment and conviction of a President who thwarts the AFL-CIO's political and economic objectives.

Meany is not the first seeker of justice to veer off the tracks. The civil rights movement began to founder after Martin Luther King insisted on linking it with opposition to the Vietnam war. The late Mine Worker chieftain, John L. Lewis, fell on his face trying to bring down Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is hard to imagine what could reactivate Nixon's shaky residual support more effectively than the prospect of labor's top leadership hounding him out of office. The traditional opponents of labor's power-grab would reawaken to where their interests lie, and their scruples over Nixon's behavior would be correspondingly numbed.

Making impeachment into a political issue, with liberal and left-wing Democratic interests on one side and traditional Republican and Democratic interests on the other, is the kind of power play people are sick of. But that is what it will come down to if the AFL-CIO leaders persist in trying to settle the matter as if it were a presidential recall election.

The case against Nixon has been wholly prejudged by the AFL-CIO leaders. They have issued their own 19-point bill of impeachment before Nixon's case has been heard in full. They want him up to the wall for execution forthwith.

Meany's power play has some other pitfalls. While it may be that he can get away with lobbying for a vote of impeachment in the House of Representatives, doing the same in the Senate to get a conviction could easily bring him into contempt of the Senate's juridical function.

#### REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES

#### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, last week the President in his message to the Nation on the energy emergency said:

Unfortunately, our expectations for this winter have been sharply altered by the recent conflict in the Middle East. . . . We must, therefore, face up to a very stark fact. We

are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since World War II.

The Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources has prepared a report on "Middle East Oil and the United States" which details the flow of the Arab oil to the United States. The report looks at the international oil market and the domestic needs of the United States and attempts to determine what needs exist in this country for Arab oil. The report found that over 14 percent of the oil consumed by the United States in the first half of 1973 was from the Middle East.

The report also contains a list of recommended actions which should be considered if the United States is ever going to get out of the present energy crisis.

This report was prepared by John Nugent, the Director of the Task Force on Energy and Resources. Mr. Nugent studied at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and has worked for Government and private organizations on the Middle East and energy issues:

#### REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES—PART II

(By the House Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources, House Republican Conference, November 9, 1973)

(Members: ROGER H. ZION, Indiana, Chairman; JAMES ABNER, South Dakota; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Colorado; LAMAR BAKER, Tennessee; JOHN N. CAMP, Oklahoma; THAD COCHRAN, Mississippi; JAMES M. COLLINS, Texas; PAUL W. CRONIN, Massachusetts; BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York; ROBERT P. HANRAHAN, Illinois; ELWOOD HILLIS, Indiana; ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York; CLARENCE E. MILLER, Ohio; WILMER MIZELL, North Carolina; RONALD A. SARASIN, Connecticut; FLOYD SPENCE, South Carolina; ALAN STEELMAN, Texas; STEVEN D. SYMMES, Idaho; GENE TAYLOR, Missouri; DAVID C. TREEN, Louisiana.)

#### A BOYCOTT IN A SELLER'S MARKET

Before discussing U.S. imports a look at today's international oil market will show that several basic changes have taken place which are likely to make this current boycott different from past Middle East oil crises (starting with Mossadeq in Iran in the early 1950's, through Suez in 1956 to the 1967 war). Since 1970 the oil market has very definitely been a seller's market. Shortly before this period, the demand curves for oil of the major industrial nations experienced sharp increases in part due to restrictions on other fuel sources and a rapid growth in energy consumption caused by expansion of the economies. The result was a growth in the worldwide demand for oil imports. When, in the late 1960's the U.S. became a large net importer of oil, thereby rapidly increasing the demand for oil on the world market, the result was an imbalance in the supply and demand equation. During the 1960's areas outside the Persian Gulf began to experience a peaking out of production. In addition to shifting the emphasis to the Persian Gulf producers, this peaking out came at a time when the market was experiencing this increasing demand. Finally, as the buyer's market shifted to a seller's market, prices began to rise and the producers in the Persian Gulf began to experience problems with a surplus of foreign capital which was susceptible to devaluations and inflation. Therefore, unlike the nationalization attempts, embargos, slow downs and dislocations of the past where the buyer was able to circumvent the effects, today's market no longer has the required flexibility.

Related to this switch from a buyer's to a seller's market are several factors which

are shaping the form of the current Arab oil states' actions. Although the Arab oil producing nations have a need for a continuous inflow of capital to build and diversify their economies as well as pay for the day-to-day operations, they have found that large capital inflows which can not be immediately digested are not always desirable or profitable. This economic consideration exerts a certain pressure to reduce oil output as the price rises, especially when the internal demand for capital is relatively small and investment opportunities abroad are limited. The Arab states are also concerned that production rates dictated by the importer's demand for oil would soon exhaust their reserves. Several Arab states prior to this conflict curtailed production rates for conservation reasons.

On the political side, reductions and embargos are visible signs that the producer nations are taking an active part in the struggle while making known to the rest of the world the seriousness with which they view the situation. The producer states realize that any action they take will affect Western Europe and Japan first, areas which the Arabs consider to be at least neutral in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The statement issued by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in Kuwait on October 17, 1973 said:

"The conferees are aware that this reduction should not harm friendly states who assisted or will assist the Arab states actively and materially. Such countries would receive their share (of Arab oil) as they did before the reduction. This exceptional treatment will be extended also to any other countries which might take active steps against Israel in a way to force Israel to end its occupation."

However, weighted against this is a producer state realization that pressure may induce them to provide diplomatic aid to the Arab cause or stay neutral and that it will be very difficult to bring pressure directly to bear on the U.S. without putting pressure on the oil market as a whole. Again, the statement issued from Kuwait stated:

"Unless the world community corrects the situation by forcing Israel to withdraw from our occupied territories and by making the U.S. realize the high price, European industrialized countries will pay as a result of the unlimited American support for Israel."

The declaration of a boycott against the U.S. by the Arab oil producing nations does not necessarily mean that they will be able to stop completely Arab oil from reaching the U.S. The oil market is very complicated, with oil occasionally passing through many hands, even if sometimes only on paper, before it reaches its final destination. Saudi Arabia for instance is currently producing roughly 8.5 mb/d of which the U.S. imports directly only 349,000 b/d. The American Arabian Oil Company (Aramco-Saudi Arabia, 25%; Standard Oil of California, 22.5%; Exxon, 22.5%; Texaco, 22.5%; and Mobile Oil, 7.5%) is the major producer operating in the country at the present time and handles over 90% of the Saudi Arabian oil production. Recent shipments to various parts of the world by Aramco break down as follows:

	Percent
Europe .....	56.5
Asia (Japan 1.2 mb/d) .....	29.1
South America .....	6.0
North America (U.S. 349,000 b/d) ..	4.5
Africa .....	3.2
Australia .....	0.7

Thus what Saudi Arabia must do is either halt all Aramco shipments or require the shipper to designate for whom the product is intended. The first policy would obviously hit at Japan and Western Europe much

harder than the U.S. The second policy, although it almost certainly would significantly reduce the supplies reaching the U.S., would probably not completely cut off the flow and would be difficult if not impossible for Saudi Arabia to monitor.

This pattern exists to one degree or another throughout the oil producing areas of the world. It is further compounded by the fact that the registry of an oil tanker does not necessarily indicate where the product is going. Thus, unless the Arab oil producers are willing to follow each tanker and take action against those carrying oil to the U.S., the embargo will be somewhat ineffective. However, the Arabs by making a distinction between friends who can buy their oil and those who can not, no matter how symbolic this action may be, are hoping that it will put pressure on the Western Europeans and the Japanese to help enforce the boycott.

#### THE U.S. NEED FOR MIDDLE EASTERN OIL

What is the actual need in the U.S. for oil from the Middle East and North Africa? First, it should be recalled that there are no energy sources available today to replace oil on a large scale and this is likely to remain so for the next several years. Second, oil is in short supply on the market and sizable amounts are not available to replace supplies coming in as imports and particularly those from the Arab areas. Third, demand is increasing and can be expected to push supply rather than the opposite. Therefore, at least for the present, the U.S. will be hard-pressed to change the trend toward a growing need for Middle Eastern oil although it may be slowed somewhat. Further, any actions taken to embargo oil shipments to the U.S. are likely to produce serious shortages in the U.S. although it may take several weeks before they become readily apparent. As the following analysis of U.S. oil imports will show, a boycott strenuously enforced by the Arab states could mean that within a matter of months the U.S. economy would be faced with oil shortages amounting to 14% or more. Reductions on this order would mean serious dislocation and possibly economic recession.

Oil import figures for the first six months of 1973 show that the U.S. imported 34.7% of the oil it consumed. To determine the Middle East portion, this oil must be analyzed from two angles. The first is the imports coming directly from the Persian Gulf and North African nations to the U.S. The second category is much harder to define in terms of barrels per day. This category includes oil that is sold by one country (not an Arab nation) as an export to the U.S. while that country is importing Middle Eastern oil to meet some of its needs. This is done primarily for economic reasons. Another type of resale occurs when a country imports Middle Eastern crude and exports refined products. Between the two types, the direct imports and the second country sales, or re-exports, at least 14% of the current U.S. consumption is Middle Eastern and North African oil.

In the first six months of 1973 the U.S. imported 6.0 mb/d of oil while in 1972 oil consumption was 16.2 mb/d. This represents over a 30% increase in imports in one year.

#### DIRECT IMPORTS OF MIDDLE EASTERN OIL

In the January to June 1973 period the U.S. imported 3,043,000 b/d of crude oil and the remainder in refined products. The figures for refined products on a break down by source are available only for the first quarter of 1973 when imports of refined were running 3,425,000 b/d. The first quarter figures have been used although the use of these figures does not affect the total picture materially.

A geographical breakdown of U.S. crude oil imports in 1973 looks like this:

Source	Average daily imports (barrels per day)	Percent of 1973 crude imports
Canada .....	1,056,000	34.7
Africa .....	785,000	25.8
Middle East .....	630,000	20.7
Latin America .....	386,000	12.7
Far East .....	186,000	6.1
Total .....	3,043,000	100.0

Over 90% of the U.S. crude imports came from only eight countries. Four of the eight are in the Middle East/North African area and three of the four have announced embargos against the U.S. The fourth country is Iran which has traditionally stayed on the sidelines during Arab-Israeli conflicts although it has quickly implemented new price levels and participation agreements which have arisen out of the Arab producer states confrontations with the oil companies. The eight countries which supply 90% of U.S. crude imports are:

#### Country and average daily imports

	Barrels per day
Canada .....	1,056,000
Nigeria .....	422,000
Saudi Arabia .....	349,000
Venezuela .....	272,000
Indonesia .....	185,000
Iran .....	161,000
Algeria .....	154,000
Libya .....	143,000
Total .....	2,742,000
Total crude imports .....	3,043,000

In addition to the three countries mentioned above, several other Arab nations provide the U.S. with sizable crude imports. The two biggest are the United Arab Emirates (which include Abu Dhabi and Dubai) and Kuwait both of which have already announced boycotts. Bahrain, although not an exporter to the U.S., has asked the U.S. Naval force based on that island to leave. This means that unless the U.S. can find a base somewhere else in the Persian Gulf, it will have to give up its permanent presence there or operate from bases outside the area. The fact that Bahrain has asked the U.S. to withdraw this force may be an indication of severity of Persian Gulf reactions to U.S. arms shipments to Israel. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has until now been a strong supporter of the U.S. and had approved of the U.S. keeping this force in the Persian Gulf following the British withdrawal in 1971. Further, King Faisal, as the major U.S. client among the Arab oil producing states and one who until several weeks ago had indicated a strong desire to maintain the close relationship, has apparently been a leader in escalating the degree to which the Arabs will embargo oil shipments to the U.S.

Total crude imports directly from the Middle East and North Africa (excluding Iran and Israel) alone account for 4.6% of the U.S. oil consumption (See table #5 for total crude imports by country). The crude imports from the Middle East and North Africa are:

#### Country and average daily imports

	Barrels per day
Saudi Arabia .....	349,000
Iran .....	161,000
Algeria .....	154,000
Libya .....	143,000
United Arab Emirates .....	71,000
Kuwait .....	45,000
Tunisia .....	19,000
Egypt .....	16,000
Israel .....	2,000

## Country and average daily imports

	Barrels per day
Iraq	2,000
Qatar	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>963,000</b>

TABLE 5.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CRUDE OIL<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of barrels]

	January-June (inclusive)	
P.A.D. district and country of origin	1973	1972
<b>All districts:</b>		
Algeria	27,830	9,967
Angola	5,796	867
Australia	327	327
Canada <sup>2</sup>	191,209	153,454
Colombia	484	196
Ecuador	8,533	—
Egypt	2,908	1,041
Indonesia	33,429	28,254
Iran	29,146	21,589
Israel	307	627
Iraq	8,068	5,390
Kuwait	25,891	23,370
Libya	234	305
Malaysia	247	—
Mexico	76,341	37,952
Nigeria	185	677
Qatar	63,227	32,654
Saudi Arabia	11,120	2,461
Trinidad	3,480	1,235
Tunisia	—	323
U.S.S.R.	12,853	11,266
United Arab Emirates	49,276	45,305
Venezuela	—	—
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>550,873</b>	<b>377,460</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reported to the Bureau of Mines.<sup>2</sup> Includes some Athabasca hydrocarbons.

Source: Mineral Industry Surveys, U.S. Department of the Interior, June, 1973; pps. 16-17.

U.S. refined petroleum imports in the first quarter of 1973 amounted to 3,429,000 b/d. Approximately 70% of this was residual fuel, with distillates and jet fuels next by size followed by gasoline, unfinished products, plant condensates with several other products making up the rest (See table #6). This pattern is particularly important because residual, distillates and gasoline are three refined products of which there is a shortage in the U.S. and a lack of refinery capacity to make up for their loss (See table #7).

The U.S. refined imports by source look like this:

Source	Average daily imports (barrels per day)	Percent of refined products
Western Hemisphere	2,819,000	84.8
Western Europe	336,000	10.1
Middle East	52,000	1.6
Africa	52,000	1.6
Other	170,000	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,429,000</b>	

TABLE 6.—IMPORTS OF FINISHED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INCLUDING RECEIPTS FROM PUERTO RICO, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND CUBA BY P.A.D. DISTRICTS

[Thousands of barrels]

	January to June (inclusive)	
	1973	1972
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>		
Motor gasoline, total	16,963	11,653
Receipts from Puerto Rico	9,019	9,410
Other	7,944	2,243
Naphtha-type jet fuel, total	4,064	4,525
Bonded aircraft fuel	1,505	1,254
Other	2,559	3,271

	January to June (inclusive)	
	1973	1972
Kerosine-type jet fuel, total	29,783	29,977
Bonded aircraft fuel	28,099	29,317
Receipts from Puerto Rico	214	361
Other	1,470	299
Liquefied petroleum gases	24,663	16,651
Kerosine, total	36	27
Receipts from Puerto Rico	36	27
Other	—	—
Distillate fuel oil, total	69,262	32,479
Bonded ships bunkers	3,120	2,954
Receipts from Puerto Rico	4,628	5,201
No. 2 fuel oil	43,107	7,100
No. 4 fuel oil	18,407	17,224
Residual fuel oil, total	342,519	322,627
Bonded ships bunkers	23,294	21,181
For military offshore use	1,441	2,527
Other	317,764	298,919
Petrochemical feedstocks, total	1,987	1,512
Receipts from Puerto Rico	430	106
Other	1,557	1,406
Special naphthas	61	395
Lubricants	959	6
Wax	519	27
Asphalt	2,453	3,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>493,269</b>	<b>423,249</b>

IMPORTS OF PLANT CONDENSATE<sup>1</sup> AND UNFINISHED OILS

Plant condensate, <sup>1</sup> total	19,272	12,599
Unfinished oils, total	23,368	21,991

<sup>1</sup> Includes natural gasoline.

Reference: Mineral Industry Surveys, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 1973, pp. 18-19.

TABLE 7.—WORLD REFINING CAPACITY

[In percent]

	Distribution of World refining capacity, 1972	Average annual increase, 1967-72
Western Europe	28.8	+5.4
North America	26.6	+4.5
United States	(22.6)	+(4.1)
Communist countries	16.1	+7.7
Japan	7.4	+15.1
Caribbean	6.9	+6.8
Middle East	4.1	+4.7
South America	3.0	+10.9
Other	7.1	—
<b>World total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+8.0</b>

THE SIXTH DISTRICT SPEAKS OUT:  
TWO CRISES: BUSING AND ENERGY

## HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, from my poll taken earlier this year, I have received more responses than ever before. One very good reason for this is due to the first question asked, on busing schoolchildren. This issue exploded in the district after the questionnaire was mailed. For this reason I have taken a major share of time to reply to questions raised on busing. However, for the RECORD, here

are the results in percentages of the replies to the questionnaire:

## YOUR OPINION, PLEASE—1973

1. If busing schoolchildren for racial reasons is not banned by the Supreme Court, would you favor a constitutional amendment? Yes, 90%; no, 10%.

2. Do you believe that, in order to curb inflation, wage and price controls are preferable to a tax increase? Yes, 82%; no, 18%.

3. Do you favor national health insurance paid by increased social security and other taxes? Yes, 24%; no, 76%.

4. Do you think the energy crisis (power, gas, oil shortages) has passed pollution in importance? Yes, 64%; no, 36%.

5. Do you feel world tensions are relaxed to the point where we can afford major cutbacks in our defenses? Yes, 25%; no, 75%.

6. Some say there are "victimless" crimes—marijuana, prostitution, pornography, for example—that should not be considered as crimes and existing penalties on them should be repealed. Do you agree? Yes, 13%; no, 87%.

## BUSING—THE MAJOR ISSUE

Shortly after the poll cards were mailed, the busing issue took on new importance in my district based on Federal court actions. Increased interest in and much hostility was generated on the whole busing concept. In addition to the poll cards, I received literally hundreds of postcards and letters, written separately, on busing. These continue to arrive; since they did bear on a poll question, I felt I should delay final tabulation and reporting of the returns.

Typical questions were: Why are children being bused away from their neighborhood school? What can be done to stop the busing of schoolchildren? Why does not Congress not stop this busing when the public is bitterly opposed to it? These letters range from well-reasoned queries to letters filled with bitterness and even hatred. I can well understand the feelings of parents who are devoting their lives to the care and well-being of their children.

To see their children bused miles away from their neighborhood schools by court order is, to say the least, upsetting. Their children are removed from their scope of care, from activities and participation in their own neighborhood. Many parents sincerely believe that this action will adversely affect the future of their children's lives and so expressed themselves in no uncertain terms. These letters express bitterness against the courts and against a society, generally, which would take such action involving their children. These letters demand to know why effective action is not being taken that will stop this busing. Such demands are understandable. The public is entitled to an answer. This is especially true when these same questions will be asked in every community of the United States where forced mass busing is attempted.

On the 3d day of October 1973, the Indianapolis City-County Council passed by a vote of 17 to 1 a proposal for a special resolution concerning public school matters which petitioned:

The Congress of the United States to act without further delay on pending legislation to remove education from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts and to prohibit, by constitutional amendment, the assigning of children to schools on the basis of race.

The busing question has been asked two times in the last 3 years in my polls, counting 1973. Once I had to devote almost the entire poll response to the busing question because, even though, I did not ask it, the busing issue flared up in the Sixth District while the poll was being taken. It brought so much mail and attention that I felt it could honestly be considered a part of the poll.

Many of us foresaw the dangers in the trend toward busing several years ago. I have spoken against busing many times. In remarks delivered to the House of Representatives on this subject on July 30, 1969, entitled, "Education or Social Experimentation," I strongly attacked the idea of busing to obtain racial balance.

On October 7, 1970, I made further remarks in the House on busing, entitled, "Classroom for Chessboard, Pupils for Pawns."

It is interesting to note that other polls—other than the ones I took—showed the same results; not in figures but in feeling and attitude. One was a poll taken for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, by an independent, nationwide polling organization. However, the Commission took the attitude that people were "seriously misinformed" about busing. The report of the Commission—which approves busing—showed 70 percent opposed busing for desegregation; 21 percent favored it; 9 percent had no opinion.

A Gallup poll taken late in the summer and reported in September 1973, showed, and I quote from the New York Times of that date:

A majority of Americans continue to favor public school integration, but few people—black or white—think that busing is the best way to achieve it.

Only 5 percent chose busing; 9 percent black, 4 percent white were the figures by race. The 5 percent was the overall national figure. Only 27 percent—white, black, and nationwide—even favored changing school boundaries.

Now, this Gallup poll also showed the almost total lack of any so-called racial bias on the part of the respondents. Busing opposition was not based on racial feeling. What bothered people was the infringement of personal liberties, worry about busing children to schools in different neighborhoods, and worry that busing would increase local school taxes. The school board, school officials, teachers, parents and pupils, black and white, are against busing.

In every location where the pupils are being forcibly bused away from neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance, that action has met with overwhelming opposition. As yet, the busing enthusiasts have only attempted forced busing in a relatively few localities such as the area around Indianapolis and certain areas in Virginia and Michigan.

While the general public is overwhelmingly against this busing, only a few neighborhoods have, as yet, been so personally affected as to actively and aggressively fight the bureaucrats and courts who would bus their children away from the neighborhood schools.

In answering the questions as to bus-

ing pupils to obtain a racial balance, it is well to understand the actions which brought about this recent movement of forced busing.

In States where segregation of races was practiced there was, unfortunately, busing for admittedly racial reasons. Such busing was morally wrong. However, the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1964, which became law on July 2, 1964, was intended to stop the assignment of students for racial reasons. Article b of section 401 states:

"Desegregation" means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin, but "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

This legislation clearly forbids what the busing enthusiasts are forcing on the people today.

Despite this civil rights legislation of 1964, an early architect of this busing away from neighborhood schools to obtain a racial balance was Harold Howe II who served as Federal Education Commissioner from February 1965, to January, 1968. The weapon that Commissioner Howe used to obtain his educational utopia was the destruction of the neighborhood school. A Wall Street Journal story of August 12, 1966, roughly explained Commissioner Howe's goal. The headlines were as follows:

Integrating Classes—Federal Officials Now Favor End to Tradition of Neighborhood School—New Education Commissioner Calls for Busing.

While Howe is no longer Commissioner of Education, many of his probusing enthusiasts are still at the Department of Education.

Perhaps the greatest injustice in busing is that it assumes that one race is inferior to another race and that pupils must be bused so that they can be with a superior race. Such a philosophy is alien to every principle of our country and is degrading to the pupil, causing the pupil to lose confidence in himself and his right to be a free man or woman.

It is true that busing reduces the effectiveness of the school and is wasting money badly needed for education.

The greatest wrong in busing, however, is to the pupil. At a period of life when a child should become interested in adjusting to school and community, he is being forcefully bused into an alien atmosphere. The pupil, in a sense, is not a citizen of either community; where he lives or to where he is bused. This period in a child's life should be filled with participation in many things: athletics, school clubs, band, orchestra, drama, music and scores of other activities to build him into a responsive and well-adjusted citizen. Busing denies him this opportunity for the normal development of blending school, home and community into a part of his growing life. The parents are denied a part in the school, emergency health care of their children, and the community school activities.

A prominent probusing school official argued that children have been bused to school for many years. It is true that children have been riding buses for many

years—riding to neighborhood schools—not away from neighborhood schools.

Another argument used for present-day busing is that pupils are being transported to a better school. That may sound very fine, but what of the pupils who are left behind and what of other pupils who are bused from a "superior" school to this "inferior" school? The goal of American education should be to make all schools the very best possible. There is also something else. With a fuel crisis, and talk of gas rationing, how about a moratorium on busing—which requires staggering amounts of extra gasoline?

The remedies to stop this type of busing are both legal and legislative. Many of these "far out" court busing decisions are being appealed and it is hoped that soon some of these cases reach the Supreme Court, resulting in a favorable decision that will stop busing for racial balance. However, until such a decision is reached, the community involved should push toward a legislative decision—that is, the passage of legislation that will stop this type of busing.

The Indianapolis City-County Council, less than a month ago, on October 3, 1972, by a vote of 17 to 1 asked Congress to take appropriate legislative action. Almost 100 bills have been introduced in Congress to accomplish this; to wit, to stop this kind of busing. However, before the Congress can vote on this legislation, it is necessary to get these bills passed out of the Judiciary Committees of both the House and Senate. To the present, both of these committees have neglected the matter and refused to act. Several Members of the House, including myself, have introduced two types of legislation. On February 27, 1973, I introduced House Joint Resolution 379, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to neighborhood schools which briefly states:

No public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school.

This resolution was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Again on September 12, 1973, I introduced a bill, H.R. 10223, to limit certain legal remedies involving the involuntary busing of schoolchildren. In part, it stated:

That no court established by or under the Constitution of the United States shall have jurisdiction or order the transfer or transportation of any student to carry out a plan for the desegregation of any public educational facility if such facility is operated in good faith on an open enrollment basis by a local educational agency which operates its system of free public education on an exclusively open enrollment basis.

Similar legislation was introduced by other Members of Congress and by myself in previous sessions of Congress. These were also bottled up in the Judiciary Committee.

Public opinion is rising against busing to a degree never seen before. There may, as I have noted, be favorable action by the Supreme Court. If not, then the best and only remedy left is through the national legislative process. It is going to be up to elected Federal officials—Members of the U.S. Congress—to not only

keep the issue alive, keep legislation introduced and push it, but to work for its successful passage.

Public sentiment has more to do with this than many people think. I am not saying for a moment that bureaucratic or Federal Court decisions are going to be set aside overnight by congressional action, but I believe that if the Supreme Court does not act, this congressional action will come.

This is the only way. I have been aware of it, have worked and spoken out on the issue and done everything in my power to remove this social evil, the busing of schoolchildren for racial balance, from the American scene. I have been at it for almost 5 years and I will continue until there is favorable action.

#### ENERGY AND ECOLOGY—SAME COIN, TWO SIDES

The looming energy shortage is far more serious today than it was at the time of the mailing of my 1973 questionnaire, yet it is interesting that 64 percent of those answering the questionnaire said that "the energy crisis has passed pollution in importance." The President, on the evening of November 7, 4 months after my questionnaire was mailed, in a national broadcast, recognized this fact when he called for emergency action in our present energy crisis.

He stated that he was:

Directing that industries and utilities which use coal which is our most abundant resource be prevented from converting from coal to oil. Efforts will also be made to convert power plants from the use of coal—of oil to the use of coal.

The Clean Air Act of 1970 and the manner of its implementation and enforcement was, I fear, a case of "legislate in haste, repent at leisure." The power companies were forced to shift from coal to gas or oil, a low sulfur oil whose principal source of supply is the Near East. Arab retaliation in the Middle East war has added to our increasing energy shortage, when they cut their supply of oil to the United States. Japan and Europe are being injured to a much greater degree than is the United States by rapidly mounting energy crises of their own.

Millions of barrels of oil, that today would be heating homes, driving automobiles, airplanes and trucks, is now generating power that should have been generated by coal. If power in the United States today was being generated by coal there would be no energy shortages. The United States has about 6 percent of the world population but consumes over 30 percent of the energy in the world.

The President's address called for actions on behalf of the country, States and the individual, actions which properly taken and adequately implemented will bridge us over the present energy crisis with a minimum of problems and disfigurements.

We have adequate supplies of coal for some centuries to come and with proper curbing of smoke and gases, the use of coal will cause but little inconvenience to the public.

The Alaskan pipeline, which has been needlessly delayed, when completed will add greatly to our source of energy as will the increased use of nuclear reactors

and the development of solar energy. The utilization of great supplies of oil, coal and gas still untapped on land and under the sea should be encouraged. The American people will cooperate in times of a national emergency and, in addition, the alternative of being cold, hungry and in the dark is not appealing.

The situation is analogous to when World War II began. Japanese drives into Southeast Asia cut us off from about 90 percent of our supply of natural rubber. So what happened? Industry developed synthetic rubber.

The great American ability called know-how can and will solve this energy crisis, but it must be allowed to do so.

The State of Indiana is one of the first three States to do something to solve this problem.

Already there is an office in Indianapolis, set up by the Indiana State government, that citizens having any fuel difficulties can call: (317) 633-4008.

#### THE BALANCE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The other four topics, to some degree, are still unresolved and up in the air. Due to the intense interest shown in the first two it has become necessary to cut down the space allotted to the other four.

#### WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS, OR MORE TAXES?

Neither are popular; my mail made that clear. But I had been informed, personally and in mail, by a significant number of people, that they would prefer higher taxes to cure inflation to further controls.

As it stands now, I do not see general higher income taxes. This could be wrong, but congressional sentiment is against it. For continuance of controls, it seems as if they may be removed within the next 3 to 4 months. There will almost certainly be some selective removal, if not scrapping them completely. There is strong sentiment in high administration councils to abolish them and let the free economy work. These controls have not worked very well so far; no one likes them; at best, they were a stopgap measure.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Opposed, as the poll indicates, estimated figures on what it would cost vary, concerning coverage. Complete coverage? Billions—there is no doubt about it. And such a program, make no mistake about it, would mean much higher taxes, probably both on social security—which will likely rise anyway next year—plus general income taxes, to pay for it out of the General Treasury fund.

At this time there is nothing of substance going on in Congress. There will be nothing this year, and, next year, it is questionable. The strongest backers of national health insurance admit there are many, many questions to be resolved first.

#### DEFENSE

The Sixth District does not believe that the world is settled to the point where we can let defense matters slide. I know, in some quarters, it is popular to talk about what we could do with the money if we did not spend it on defense. Well, it is not that simple.

The so-called détente and various

trade agreements—controversial and a cause of concern to many; I understand that—do not mean an era of world peace is at hand. In fact, in all recorded history, there have been relatively very few years when we had such.

The question boils down to "What are our interests?" Well, let us consider what Lord Palmerston told the House of Commons in 1848:

It is a narrow policy to suppose that this country or that is to be marked out as the eternal ally or the perpetual enemy. . . . We have no eternal allies and we have no eternal enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow.

#### VICTIMLESS CRIMES?

The new Director of the FBI, Clarence M. Kelly, a long-time law-enforcement officer who knows what he is talking about, had this to say about the idea:

There is too much chance for hoodlums to take over, and neglect by the police merely serves to milk the public dry. . . . When crimes without victims become an open field, it can become a playground for hoodlums.

Those who say there are "victimless crimes" maintain that some things are harmful to the individual, and not to society at large. To that I would respond with the famous remark of the Englishman John Donne, in 1924:

No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

#### REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES

#### HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, last week the President in his message to the Nation on the energy emergency said:

Unfortunately, our expectations for this winter have been sharply altered by the recent conflict in the Middle East. . . . We must, therefore, face up to a very stark fact. We are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since World War II.

The Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources has prepared a report on "Middle East Oil and the United States" which details the flow of the Arab oil to the United States. The report looks at the international oil market and the domestic needs of the United States and attempts to determine what needs exist in this country for Arab oil. The report found that over 14 percent of the oil consumed by the United States in the first half of 1973 was from the Middle East.

The report also contains a list of recommended actions which should be considered if the United States is ever going to get out of the present energy crisis.

This report was prepared by John Nu-

gent, the Director of the Task Force on Energy and Resources. Mr. Nugent studied at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and has worked for government and private organizations on the Middle East and energy issues:

REPORT ON MIDDLE EAST OIL AND THE UNITED STATES—PART III

(By the House Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources, House Republican Conference, November 9, 1973)

(Members: ROGER H. ZION, INDIANA, Chairman; JAMES ABNOR, South Dakota; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Colorado; LAMAR BAKER, Tennessee; JOHN N. CAMP, Oklahoma; THAD COCHRAN, Mississippi; JAMES M. COLLINS, Texas; PAUL W. CRONIN, Massachusetts; BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York; ROBERT P. HANRAHAN, Illinois; ELWOOD HILLIS, Indiana; ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York; CLARENCE F. MILLER, Ohio; WILMER MIZELL, North Carolina; RONALD A. SARASIN, Connecticut; FLOYD SPENCE, South Carolina; ALAN STEELMAN, Texas; STEVEN D. SYMMS, Idaho; GENE TAYLOR, Missouri; DAVID C. TREEN, Louisiana.)

INDIRECT IMPORTS OF MIDDLE EASTERN OIL

Direct imports from the Middle East and North African area (excluding Iran and Israel) amount to 5.2% of the total U.S. consumption—not an alarming figure but not a complete one either. When the exports to the U.S. of the major non-Persian Gulf and North African suppliers are analyzed, it becomes apparent that without Arab oil they would be unable to continue the current levels of exports to the United States.

Canada, for instance, is a net exporter of crude oil through its sale of oil to the U.S. Canada sells oil to the U.S. from its fields in the western part of the country, gains foreign exchange and then buys oil which it imports on its eastern coast. Canada relies on 850,000–900,000 b/d of imports to meet its total demand of 1.6 mb/d. 53% of the imports come from Colombia and Venezuela, 25% from Arab sources, 14% from Iran and 8% from Nigeria. With the Venezuelan production declining and Canadian domestic demand increasing, the trend in Canada is toward importing increasingly more crude oil from the Persian Gulf and North Africa. Estimates vary, but at a minimum some 400,000 b/d of Canadian exports of crude oil to the U.S. could be affected by a Middle Eastern boycott. The U.S. will be effected in two ways. If Canada, during an embargo, continues to get most of the oil it needs through competitive bargaining and higher prices, the reductions of exports to the U.S. will likely be lower. However, the price to the U.S. will be considerably higher. Further, Canada might require the U.S. to replace Canadian western exports with U.S. oil shipments to the Montreal area. Lastly, Canada might be tempted to find other markets for its oil either within the country or as exports to nations other than the U.S., possibly Japan.

Should Canada decide to move away from the U.S. market, she will face some potentially serious dislocations and will have to measure her own interests and the price she is willing to pay both economically and diplomatically against the pressure the U.S. will bring to continue the present patterns. Recent actions by Canada indicate she is seriously considering such a move. In April 1973, Canada imposed export controls on crude shipments to the U.S. and as late as September, Prime Minister Trudeau announced he would seek measures to protect against Middle East cut-off including a pipeline from the west to Montreal. (This pipeline could cut Canadian exports to the U.S. by an estimated 550,000 b/d.) As a result of the restrictions of world crude supplies, Canada has been increasing the crude oil tanker shipments between the Interprovincial Pipeline terminal in Ontario and Montreal with the shipments expected to reach 50,000 b/d

in November. There are other instances of this second country sales in crude although they are nowhere near as massive or as easy to demonstrate.

In the area of refined imports to the United States, second country sales are much more prevalent. Of the 2.8 mb/d of refined products from the Western Hemisphere some 1.6 mb/d come from the Caribbean and roughly 50% or some 500,000 b/d of this are products refined from Middle Eastern and North African crude oil. Of the Canadian refined products exported to the U.S. it is estimated that 100,000 b/d are related to the Middle East. In addition, the whole of Europe's 336,000 b/d is dependent on supplies of crude oil from the Middle East. Thus, the refined imports to the U.S. which originate as Middle Eastern or North African crude oil are in the neighborhood of 900,000 b/d. As in the case of crude imports only, the cases that involve amounts large enough to be easily measured have been included although others exist.

The total imports from the Middle East and North Africa for both the direct imports and the second country transactions amount to 14% of the oil consumed in the U.S. The figures for both types of imports are as follows:

PETROLEUM IMPORTS DIRECTLY FROM THE MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Source	Average daily imports (barrels per day)	Percent of total U.S. consumption
Crude imports: Middle East/North Africa	961,000	
Refined imports: Middle East/North Africa	104,000	
Subtotal	1,065,000	6.1

PETROLEUM IMPORTS INDIRECTLY RELATED TO THE MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

Crude: Canadian	400,000	
Refined:		
Europe	336,000	
Canada	100,000	
Other Western Hemisphere	500,000	
Subtotal	1,336,000	7.7
Total	2,401,000	13.8

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of oil likely to be affected within the first few months of major reductions in Middle East/North African oil exports.

BOYCOTT RESULTS: ESTIMATE OF EFFECT

When considering the question of a Middle Eastern oil embargo and the world-wide oil picture, it is important to remember that only Saudi Arabia has the capabilities to increase production significantly for an extended period of time. Iran would be very hard pressed to make up for even 5% reductions in Persian Gulf production. Iran has plans for expansion but is very conscious of its oil reserves and the need to plan production to meet the Shah's internal development plans. Thus, Iran would be very reluctant to greatly expand production although for a short period it is not unreasonable to expect some moderate increases. Russia is the other country often mentioned as having the capability to make up for losses of Persian Gulf and North African oil. Russia does have considerable potential for expansion and could definitely increase exports for a short time. However, the amounts are not felt to be large enough to offset a serious Arab embargo lasting any considerable time. Further, political considerations could possibly dictate that Russian oil would go to the Western Europeans rather than the U.S. This might be the case if the Soviets did not want to risk embarrassment in the Arab world and were willing to risk weakening of détente with the U.S. In addition, by most estimates, Russia will have become a net importer of petroleum by the 1980's, if she is to meet

the energy demands of her expanding industries and public consumption. Any shortages that are caused by an Arab embargo are going to be real rather than relative shortages which can be compensated for from another area.

Counting stockpiles and company supplies in Western Europe, Japan and the United States, which range from weeks to months it will be a month or more before the effects of an embargo become serious, provided the embargo lasts that long. However, should the Arabs continue their actions, several changes can be expected in the world oil market. These changes could possibly cause further decreases in the oil available for import to the U.S. beyond the 2.4 mb/d mentioned previously. Faced with the prospect of significant oil shortages, Western Europe and Japan would probably move from cooperation to competition with the U.S. in the oil market. This is particularly so if they view with disfavor U.S. diplomatic actions and the arms shipments to Israel which led to the embargo. In bidding for the petroleum supplies of the remaining producers, plus possible Arab oil sold to them based on their support for the Arab cause, the price is almost certain to rise and potentially a portion of the oil now going to the U.S. would go to them at this higher price. Another possible side effect is that all exporter-importer countries, not just the ones mentioned previously, would have to restrict their sales thus causing a ripple effect in the refined product market. Japan could also be expected to enter the oil market with its own companies at an accelerated rate. Currently, Japan gets 70–80% of its oil from the major oil companies none of which are Japanese. To correct this Japan has created the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation to assist Japanese companies in exploration and development. This process would certainly be increased bringing Japan into the market as a major independent competitor.

It is not certain that the Arab nations will be able to enforce a boycott or continue one over a long period of time. What is certain is that the U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern and North African oil has been growing and is likely to continue. As long as the Arab-Israeli crisis continues, oil will be used as a political tool not only for economic gains but also for achievement of foreign policy goals.

1973 may in many ways be a turning point. If the Arab nations see the embargo as successful in pressuring the U.S. to modify its position toward or in bringing about a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and if the much higher prices unilaterally set during the crisis become permanent (Indonesia and others have followed the Arab example and raised their prices), the Arabs will have won significant gains from the oil companies and the major importing nations. The 1970's and the 1980's may be the decades of the oil exporters as the 40's and 50's were ones of dominance of the oil market by the major oil companies. Provided that the Arab-Israeli crisis is solved and the exporting and importing nations can put their dealings on a more businesslike footing, this period of dominance of the oil market by the seller need not be a particularly troublesome time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

What should the United States do to balance its needs for oil with domestic economic needs and foreign policy objectives? The nature of the energy crisis facing the U.S. is such that domestic actions must be taken to improve the relative imbalance in the U.S. with regard to energy consumption and petroleum fuels. Also, the implications of the recently announced oil boycott for the U.S. energy picture make it imperative that serious consideration be given to the U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Middle East and in the international economic community.

Some of the factors and actions which the U.S. may want to consider in its attempts to solve its energy problems are listed below. No attempt has been made to rank them by priority or to place them in perspective with regard to the time frame implied by each suggestion. Further, the listing of these proposed actions does not imply endorsement of a proposed course of action and in a few cases the suggestions may even be in conflict. The attempt here is more to outline the possibilities and give an indication of the range of choices rather than define a course of action.

First, in the foreign policy and international economics area the following approaches to the problem might be taken:

(1) Apply pressure on all parties and work together with the Soviet Union to achieve a just and acceptable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The temptation to stop with a cease-fire should be resisted; in the past these have proved only temporary and have not so far led to peace negotiations.

(2) Work with the oil exporting nations to assure that their goals can be met without seriously upsetting economic progress in other areas. This will include establishing oil contracts that adequately account for currency fluctuations and inflation. Further investment incentives should be available to make oil production worthwhile. Unless it is profitable to increase production or even produce the oil, exporters are likely to curtail production. These investment opportunities may result in closer economic ties between the producer and the importer states making future embargoes less likely. In addition, the major industrial nations should provide investment opportunities for the growing foreign currency holdings of the oil states with the aim of preventing strains on the international monetary system and helping to alleviate the drains on revenues and the chronic instability due to balance of payments disequilibrium.

(3) The major industrial nations should cooperate for the purpose of furthering research and development in all fields of energy research. This cooperation might extend to establishing limited programs to assist each other during oil shortages, possibly through the sharing of reserves. However, to view this cooperation as an anti-OPEC organization or as a bargaining tool would be unwise. Japan would be most unlikely to join as would most Western European nations.

(4) The U.S. should work with Canada to assure that both countries' economic needs are met to the fullest extent possible. The consequences of an economic realignment by Canada away from the U.S., particularly in the area of oil, would present the U.S. with some very severe problems.

(5) The U.S. should reevaluate its foreign policy and military needs to determine the value of increasing stockpiles.

In the area of domestic economic policy the U.S. should recognize that it has an energy problem with or without an Arab boycott of oil. Boycotts by the Arab oil producers may aggravate the crisis but they did not cause it. Further, it is entirely possible that for the foreseeable future the U.S. will remain dependent on oil imports for a sizeable proportion of its domestic energy needs. With this goes the obverse, mainly that without drastic changes in the economic picture the U.S. is not likely to be self-sufficient in energy reserves for at least the next decade or more. This is not to imply that the U.S. should not take every action to reduce dependence on imports. The U.S. very definitely should, but recognizing the needs for imports opens up new approaches to the U.S. energy problems. (Just as a brief note, most projections into the long range period indicate a shift away from the fossil fuels towards the renewable energy sources. The trick is to be prepared for the shift before the

shortages are induced by depletion rather than man made.)

The following are suggested approaches which might be taken in the U.S. to alleviate energy problems:

(1) Increase the domestic capabilities to produce more fuel resources. Exploration and development of all natural gas and petroleum deposits should be undertaken both onshore and offshore and U.S. refinery capacity should be greatly expanded. Increase the use of coal in an environmentally acceptable way. Increase the use of nuclear energy as an addition to and substitute for fossil fuels. This increased use includes not only new production but also more efficient ways of producing and using our current resources.

(2) The U.S. should build the facilities necessary to handle increased imports. This includes deepwater ports, super tankers, new refineries and additional pipelines and storage facilities.

(3) The U.S. should provide investment opportunities for the oil producing nations that are compatible with U.S. economic growth and mutually beneficial with the view towards increasing production, easing the balance of payments drain, and preventing oil revenues from being used at some future time against the international monetary system or the U.S. dollar.

(4) Every reasonable effort should be put into R & D activities to insure that the U.S. has enough energy resources to meet its projected needs. The range of projects dealing with fossil fuels include: ways to use coal that minimize the dangers to the environment, gasification and liquefaction programs to produce fuels from coal, tar sands and oil shale and increasing the recovery capabilities of the oil and gas reserves as well as assuring their most efficient use. In the renewable energy resource area geothermal, solar, and nuclear energy are the foremost prospects.

(5) Coordinated programs to conserve energy in all phases from production to consumption should be adopted. The method of compliance could range from voluntary to enforced programs with monitoring systems to assure implementation.

(6) Contingency plans should be developed which go beyond the current allocation programs. The ultimate step would be a rationing mechanism for all important energy sources.

(7) The U.S. government should be recognized to place offices with a working responsibility for energy under one body. This would facilitate R & D, coordinate energy policy spanning all sources and insure that energy policies are implemented in a fashion which takes into account the numerous sources.

(8) At least during the next few years some of the environmental regulations may be modified to allow the use of fuels which are now banned such as coal and high sulphur oil. This could be done on an individual case basis or through a modification on a general scale to existing laws. The modification may be in either the primary or secondary areas.

#### WOMEN AND CREDIT DISCRIMINATION—THE MYTHS, THE FACTS, AND THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the privilege of testifying before Representative LEONOR SULLIVAN's Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The subject of the hearing was discrimination of the extension of credit to women by reason of sex or marital

status. I would like to take this opportunity to insert in the RECORD the text of my testimony.

TESTIMONY OF BELLA S. ABZUG BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE, CONSUMER AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

Representative Sullivan, members of the Committee, I would like to commend and thank you for holding these hearings on the issue of women and credit. I wish to commend the Chairwoman also for her leadership in consumer protection, as a member of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, and as a leading advocate here in the House of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. I know that you and the Subcommittee have spent a great deal of time investigating the practices of our federal agencies and commercial firms in the administration of existing consumer protection legislation and the need for new legislation.

My legislation HR 9110 (The Equal Credit Opportunity Act) attempts to remedy the widespread problem of discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status in the granting of credit to women. The unavailability of credit to women was documented during hearings held by the National Commission on Consumer Finance, again in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation hearings and in many letters to my office and I am sure to the offices of other members of the Committee. The five discriminatory acts documented by the Commission were summarized as follows:

1. Single women have more trouble obtaining credit, especially mortgage credit, than single men.

2. Creditors generally require a woman who has credit to reapply for credit when she marries, usually in her husband's name. Similar reapplication is not asked of men when they marry.

3. Creditors are often unwilling to extend credit to a married woman in her own name.

4. Women who are divorced or widowed have trouble reestablishing credit. Women who are separated have a particularly difficult time since their accounts may still be in the husband's name.

5. Creditors are often unwilling to count the wife's income when a married couple applies for credit.

HR 9110 recognizes that there is a need to insure that the various financial institutions engaged in the extension of credit exercise their responsibility to make credit available with fairness, impartiality, and without discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status.

Economic stabilization would be enhanced and competition among the various financial institutions engaged in the extension of credit would be strengthened by an absence of discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status, as well as by the informed use of credit which Congress has heretofore sought to promote. It is the purpose of this Act to require that financial institutions engaged in the extension of credit make that credit equally available to all creditworthy customers without regard to sex or marital status.

I am sure that others before me and others after me will bring forth statistics about working women in America. Not to be redundant but to again stress the importance of putting to rest the shibboleths about women, that have served to deny credit to women, let me set the facts straight.

One shibboleth is that although some women may work they don't work for long. The fact is that 43% of all women work, making up some 38% of the nation's labor force. That equals some 35 million women workers. The average work life expectancy of single women is 45 years, actually two years longer than the average for men. The widowed, divorced, or separated woman at age 35 can expect to work for another 28 years, just six months less than the work-life ex-

pectancy of a man at age 35. Even the married woman with children who reenters the labor market at age 35 can anticipate another 24 years of work which is just under 4 years less than a man of 35.

Another shibboleth is that women move from job to job. However, according to a U.S. Department of Labor study done in 1968, the difference between the quit rate for men and women factory workers was 4 per thousand. The factors determining layoff rates are not sex or marital status. They are such factors as seniority and skill.<sup>1</sup>

It is also interesting to note that beyond the proverbial three C's—character, capacity, and collateral—the lending institutions have not shown much hard data about their criteria of creditworthiness nor have they specified what is the chief determinant of poor risk loans.

The Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration did a study in 1970 of mortgage delinquency (Home Mortgage Delinquency and Foreclosure, Herzog and Early). This study indicates that loans, if they are defaulted, default in the first five years, especially in the 2nd through 5th year. It also shows that the average length of a consumer loan is 18 months. If I were a lender, I would have to draw the conclusion from this report, that I should not be so concerned with the long term employment pattern of women but with the short term credit worthiness of this particular loan or mortgage applicant. In fact, one of the variables used by Herzog and Early was marital status. They concluded, "marital status was not a statistically significant variable in any of the equations."<sup>2</sup>

I understand that some of the lending institutions have testified that they would have no objection to legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex but would raise objection to marital status being included in the ban.

Let us examine some of the marital status categories and the working pattern of women in them.

Most single women are employed. Although many of these women will eventually marry, that decision is being postponed. In 1960, 28% of all women between the age of 20 to 24 had never been married. By 1970 this figure increased to 37% of the age category.<sup>3</sup> If this woman remains single she can expect to work longer than the average man.<sup>4</sup>

If and when this woman does marry she is likely to remain in the labor force. 55% of all women maintain their job when the husband is under 35 years of age.<sup>5</sup> According to a survey done by *Bride's* magazine and reported in the *Merchandizing Week*, May 15, 1972, 94% of brides-to-be plan to work after marriage, compared to an 89% figure five years ago.

The divorced or separated women constitute 11% of the women's workforce.<sup>6</sup> The comparable figure for men is 5%. Lenders cannot justify their discrimination against divorced or separated women or widows by claiming that their incomes decline or they do not work as long as men. Divorced women who are working at age 35 can be expected to work another 29 years. A widow working at age 35 can expect to work for another 27 years.<sup>7</sup>

These women work out of economic necessity. As of March, 1971, 70% of all divorcees, including those who were not family heads, and 50% of all separated women were in the labor force. In fact, divorced women with pre-school children had twice the labor force participation of married women.<sup>8</sup>

Let us also examine the statistics concerning married women. Well over 40% of American families have both husband and wife working. Married women with no children are likely to be in the labor force: 72%

of all childless wives between the ages of 20-24 and two-thirds of those between the ages of 25 and 34.<sup>9</sup> 50% of all married women with school age children are in the labor force.<sup>10</sup>

We can see that there is little truth in the myth that divorced, widowed and separated women and married women with children, are unreliable. But the lenders ask, what about young wives. At this point we must look at another group of statistics, those dealing with projected and actual birth-rates. The Census Bureau reports that women between the ages of 18 to 24 expect to have only 2.1 births. The length of time between the first and subsequent birth has also been on the decline. As of 1965 the average span between births has been 2½ to 3 years.<sup>11</sup> Thus, we can see that young wives are having fewer children, closer together in age. In addition many mothers of pre-schoolers are staying on the job. In 1969, 44% of all mothers with children under the age of six were working.<sup>12</sup>

I put these statistics before you to illustrate that credit must not be denied to women on the basis of shibboleths, myths and misconceptions. To base a determination of creditworthiness on a class, be it sex or marital status, makes no sense. It must be on the basis of an individual determination of creditworthiness.

In May, 1972 when I introduced legislation that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status it was the first such legislation that covered retail and consumer credit and mortgages. Also in 1972 Rep. Hechler secured the inclusion in the Housing Act of 1972 a provision which prohibited discrimination in mortgage credit by reason of sex or marital status. My measure now has 74 co-sponsors, including some members of this distinguished committee. I was particularly gratified that the Senate in July of this year adopted an equal credit opportunity title to S. 2101 which is similar to my legislation.

HR 9110 (which is also numbered HR 8163, 9111, 9112) amends the Truth-in-Lending Act by the addition of a new chapter 4 to Title I.

Sec. 151. Prohibited Discrimination. This section makes it unlawful to discriminate on account of sex or marital status in the extension, denial or terms of credit.

Sec. 152. Civil Liability. This section provides that any person who violates this Act shall be liable for not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 in an individual action, or greater than \$100,000 in a class action. It also provides for punitive damages such as the court may allow and reasonable attorney's fee. It further provides for this action to be heard in the district courts of the United States.

There are three additional provisions which appear in HR 9110 that do not appear in S. 2101. The first appears in Sec. 152, Civil Liability. My bill allows the court to set punitive damages for violations of this Act. The other two differences occur in Section 5 of HR 9110. Section 5 amends Sec. 121 of the Consumer Protection Act by adding a new subsection. The new subsection would require that each creditor and card issuer disclose clearly and conspicuously the criteria upon which judgments of creditworthiness are made.

Studies done by the Pennsylvania Commission on the Status of Women, the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Project and the Durham, North Carolina NOW chapter show that loan and credit policies of banks, retail stores and national card issuers differ even within branches of the same store in the same city. I think you may have heard of the case of the New York bank vice-president who, upon reading in the newspaper of a couple denied a mortgage on the basis of sex and marital status discrimination, sent them a loan application only to be told by the couple that his bank had already refused them.

The record is replete with stories of credit discrimination against women and I will not tax the energies of this committee by repeating them now. I am annexing my testimony before the National Commission on Consumer Finance of May 23, 1972 which gives some examples of this type of discrimination. Should the Committee request I shall be glad to submit additional examples.

Section 5 of this Act further provides that every person who is denied credit be informed of the specific basis that denial in writing. This is consistent with the type of consumer information policy that the chairwoman and this subcommittee have recognized by providing consumer access to credit bureau files in other consumer protection legislation.

Committee counsel asked for information about existing New York State law effecting property and credit rights of women. In New York single women have the same rights and obligations as men to make contracts, be sued, buy and sell property, both real and personal. Married women's rights are covered under New York Domestic Relations Law, Section 50, Property of Married Women. It reads: "Property, real or personal, now owned by a married woman or hereafter owned by a woman at the time of her marriage, or acquired by her, as prescribed in this chapter, and the rents, issues, proceeds and profits thereof shall continue to be her sole and separate property as if she were unmarried and shall not be subject to her husband's control or disposal or liable for his debts." New York Executive Law 296 prohibits the denial of mortgage credit on the basis of sex or marital status. In my opinion nothing in HR 9110 is in conflict with existing state law.

In any case, I have dealt with this question in Section 153 of the Act. Sec. 153. Effect upon state laws. This law would not require the granting of credit to anyone not financially eligible for it. It would supercede a state or local law or custom requiring or permitting discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status. Where a state or local statute makes assets unavailable as a matter of law because the earnings or property of a married woman are not in the control it would not at this time require that such assets be considered in determining her creditworthiness. (I hope however, that such state laws which deny women such economic power will soon go the way of laws denying them the vote.) Section 153 would also not alter existing state law relating to prohibition against discrimination except to the extent that such laws are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and then only to the extent of such inconsistency.

The final issue and the most important is the necessity for this legislation. The National Commission on Consumer Finance recommended that each state review its own laws to end discriminatory practices. Although I believe that is necessary I do not think it will suffice to answer the problem.

Credit is often a nationwide system. Many banks, small loan companies, the national card issuers and many of the leading retail stores have branches and outlets all over the country. 50 or more different systems would not simplify or correct this problem but would serve to confuse and complicate it.

It is time that women exercise their right to take part in all aspects of American economic life. There is no rational reason for any sort of obstacle to women in their use of economic power.

I will conclude by urging this subcommittee to report out HR 9110 which I believe to be more effective than S. 2101 in remedying the abuses delineated. In any case I look forward to the committee reporting out a bill that accomplishes the purpose of eliminating credit discrimination by reason of sex or marital status.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Facts About Women's Absenteeism and Labor Turnover, August, 1969.

<sup>2</sup> Home Mortgage Delinquency and Foreclosure, John P. Herzog and James S. Earley, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1970.

<sup>3</sup> New York Times, February 17, 1972, p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, "Work Life Expectancy and Training Needs of Women", Manpower Report, No. 12, May, 1967, p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Josephine McElhorne, Economist, Federal Home Loan Board, in testimony before the National Commission on Consumer Finance, May 22, 1972.

<sup>6</sup> "Marital and Family Characteristics of the U.S. Labor Force", Elizabeth Waldman, Monthly Labor Review, May, 1970, p. 20.

<sup>7</sup> "Work Life Expectancy and Training Needs of Women", p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> "Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force", Elizabeth Waldman and Kathryn Gover, Monthly Labor Review, April, 1972, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Waldman, Monthly Labor Review, May, 1970, p. 19.

<sup>10</sup> Chart, p. 46, Monthly Labor Review, March 1971.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 36, "Fertility Indicators: 1970", p. 36.

<sup>12</sup> Washington Post, March 5, 1972, p. D6.

## GAO CITES NEED FOR IMPROVED ATOMIC PLANT SECURITY

**HON. DONALD M. FRASER**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the administration's reliance upon nuclear fission power as a solution to the energy crisis gives pause for reflection and concern. Thus far our national program for energy research and development has concentrated overwhelmingly on nuclear fission power.

Many scientists are seriously troubled by the grave safety problems associated with production of this kind of power. The Ford Foundation's energy policy project will soon publish a study on sabotage, which sets forth the possibility of theft of fissionable material for illegal weapons' production. With more atomic plants coming on line, this danger will increase.

In his latest energy message, the President has asked us to shorten by 4 years procedures for licensing and construction of nuclear plants. In the rush for new and needed energy sources, we must insist on adequate safety precautions.

With this in mind, I call Members' attention to a report just released by the General Accounting Office on needed improvements in the Atomic Energy Commission's program for protection of "special nuclear material"—the fissionable uranium or plutonium used as fuel for nuclear power reactors.

A digest of the GAO report follows:

### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

#### WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE

Special nuclear material is fissionable plutonium or uranium used principally in nu-

clear weapons and as fuel for nuclear power reactors. The Atomic Energy Act charges the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) with the responsibility for developing regulations, in the interest of national defense and security, for protecting such material against loss or diversion.

Because of the potentially dangerous consequences from a single diversion of special nuclear material, an effective program for its protection is essential. Therefore, GAO reviewed AEC's program for in-plant protection of such material held by organizations authorized to possess it.

#### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

About 600 organizations are authorized to possess special nuclear material. Ninety-five are required to comply with AEC's requirements for protecting the material.

AEC has determined that the remaining organizations are exempt from these requirements because they hold small amounts or because it does not consider the material to be of high strategic importance. These exempt organizations, however, must provide the normal protection afforded radioactive material for health and safety reasons.

Persons with the requisite technical expertise and the necessary resources can make a crude nuclear weapon from about 17 kilograms of uranium or 6 kilograms of plutonium. A kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds.

AEC has stated that it was not aware of any diversion of special nuclear material from authorized uses. However, it recognized that the probability of the material being stolen, unexplainably or accidentally lost, diverted from authorized use, or used or disposed of in unauthorized ways increases as the quantity and number of organizations authorized to hold such material increases. According to AEC the annual domestic requirement will be over 1 million kilograms by 1980.

AEC's Director of Regulation is responsible for the adequacy of the protection of special nuclear material held by licensees. AEC's General Manager has a similar responsibility for such material held by AEC and AEC contractors. (See p. 7.) A private firm can be both an AEC licensee and an AEC contractor (licensee/contractor).

#### Physical security systems

GAO reviewed the in-plant protection systems of three licensee/contractors holding confidential and unclassified special nuclear material. GAO noted several conditions at two of the plants which significantly limited the holders' capability for preventing, detecting, and effectively responding to a possible diversion or diversion attempt.

GAO noted such conditions as—

Weak physical security barriers;  
Ineffective guard patrols;  
Ineffective alarm systems;  
Lack of automatic-detection devices; and  
Lack of an action plan in the event of a diversion of material.

The extent to which any one of these conditions violated AEC requirements was difficult to assess because AEC's requirements did not always specifically define the type or degree of protection which should be given to special nuclear material. Nevertheless, the capability of the protection systems at these two facilities was so limited that the material was inadequately protected.

AEC agreed that these systems were not adequate and stated that they did not meet its requirements. AEC told GAO that actions had been or were being taken to correct these protection systems.

Examples of physical protection conditions found at one of the facilities were:

Guards did not vary times or routes when touring the plant.

Fencing around the plant had broken locks on gates, holes large enough for a person to

gain access to the plant, and several other weaknesses.

Material was stored in a prefabricated steel structure which could be breached easily.

#### AEC's physical protection program

In September 1971 AEC completed an internal study of its physical protection program for special nuclear material, which contained a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening the program. But AEC was slow in implementing them. During GAO's review the Director of Regulation and the General Manager had taken or had begun to take actions to strengthen the program.

AEC's Director of Regulation:

Developed broad objectives for protecting special nuclear material, and

Published in the Federal Register, for industry comments, proposed amendments to the protection requirements.

AEC's General Manager (1) drafted revisions to clarify and increase the protection requirements for classified material and (2) in June 1973 issued new requirements for unclassified material held by contractors.

AEC needs to define in greater detail the expected capability of a protection system by providing more specifics relating to its prevention, detection, and response capabilities.

Such a definition should—

Place holders in a better position to know what their systems must be capable of doing, and

Place AEC in a better position to assess the adequacy of the holders' systems.

#### Differences in protection requirements

There are differences between the proposed requirements to be imposed on licensees and the recently revised requirements imposed on contractors for the protection of unclassified material.

For example, a licensee would be required to search all individuals, packages, and vehicles entering a protected area or leaving an area containing special nuclear material. On the other hand, individuals, packages, and vehicles at contractors' plants are subject to search.

AEC should impose the same requirements on both types of facilities or should justify the differences. AEC told GAO that it is doing so.

#### Inspection practices

AEC monitors the adequacy of holders' protection of special nuclear material principally through onsite inspections. GAO noted two matters relating to AEC's inspection program which needed improvement:

The responsibility for assessing the adequacy of the protection at licensee/contractor facilities was divided; i.e., the Director of Regulation assessed the protection of unclassified material held under the licensee and the General Manager assessed the protection of classified material held under the contract.

The inspections for the most part were compliance inspections concerned mainly with determining whether AEC's requirements were met rather than with the overall effectiveness of the physical protection systems.

AEC's plans call for a number of improvements in its inspection program.

AEC has taken a number of actions aimed at strengthening its protection program for special nuclear material. However, more needs to be done to strengthen the in-plant physical protection over unclassified and confidential special nuclear material and to provide a better basis for assessing the adequacy of the protection afforded such material.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

AEC should—

Expedite the formal issuance of the proposed changes to its protection requirements.

Define in greater detail the expected capability of a protection system designed to

prevent, detect, and effectively respond to a possible diversion or diversion attempt and strengthen the protection requirements to the extent necessary.

Impose the same protection requirements on licensees and contractors holding unclassified material or justify the differences.

Improve its inspection practices, as planned, by (1) conducting one overall evaluation of the protection measures employed at licensee/contractor plants covering both classified and unclassified material and (2) developing new inspection procedures which will place increased emphasis on evaluating the effectiveness of the protection at licensed facilities.

#### AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

AEC generally agreed with GAO's recommendations and said that it has taken, or is taking, actions to implement them.

#### MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

This report informs the Congress of AEC actions needed or being taken to improve the in-plant physical protection of unclassified and confidential special nuclear material.

### WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN

#### HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this weekend it was my good fortune to be in Kentucky where the frost was on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock. The trees were a riot of color from dark crimson to pink, gold, yellow, and brown. It seemed as if a magic carpet covered the towering mountains.

It was also my pleasure to partake of some of the bountiful harvest which the people throughout Kentucky have just gathered in. It brought to mind a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "When the Frost Is on the Punkin," and I include this for the RECORD:

#### WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN

(By James Whitcomb Riley (1849-1916))

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,  
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,  
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,  
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;  
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best,  
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,  
As he leaves the house, bareheaded, and goes out to feed the stock,  
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.  
They's something kindo' harty-like about the atmosphere  
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—  
Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees,  
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;  
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape through the haze  
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airy autumn days  
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—  
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty russel of the tossels of the corn,  
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;  
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lone-some-like, but still  
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they grewed to fill;  
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;  
The hosses in theyr stalls below—the clover overhead!—  
O, it sets my hart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,  
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.  
Then your apples all is getherd, and the ones a feller keeps  
Is poured around the celler-floor in red and yellor heaps;  
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmern-folks is through  
With theyr mince and apple-butter, and theyr souse and sausage, too! . . .  
I don't know how to tell it—but if sich a thing could be  
As the Angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—  
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole-indurin' flock—  
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

#### IMPEACHMENT NEEDS LEGAL GROUNDS

#### HON. JOE D. WAGGONER, JR.

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, while many people are going around these days rationalizing about Watergate, there are some who deal in plain, hard facts with regard to that subject. I doubt that many of our colleagues have had the opportunity to see an editorial which appeared in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram for Sunday, November 11, 1973, entitled "Impeachment Needs Legal Grounds." Therefore, I am including it in the RECORD following my remarks.

I urge all of our colleagues to read it carefully. The author is our own DALE MILFORD, who represents the 24th District of Texas. DALE is as fairminded a man as I know, and he has presented us with an incisive analysis of the impeachment question. The article follows:

#### IMPEACHMENT NEEDS LEGAL GROUNDS

(By Congressman DALE MILFORD)

Beginning with the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, every congressman's office has been bombarded with hundreds of wires, phone calls, post cards and letters demanding the impeachment of the President.

A significant portion of these messages contain only the words: "Impeach Nixon" or "Impeach the President." No reasons are given, no charges specified.

Over 2,000 messages received in this office reflect deep concern and strong emotional feelings on the part of the senders. People are disturbed. Yet, not one out of the 2,000 addresses itself to the real problems and practical aspects of an official impeachment action. Congress must face these problems and people need to understand what is being done and why.

No responsible member of Congress is attempting to promote an impeachment proceeding, nor is he trying to avoid one. Catastrophic as it might be, if impeachment

proceedings are legitimately warranted, these members will have no reluctance to initiate them. However, the responsible members insist, that any impeachment proceedings be held in accordance with our Constitution and laws.

Many congressmen believe that the people demanding impeachment do not really understand the national consequences of a formal impeachment action. Do most people really want to impeach the President of the United States? Or, is the cry of "impeachment" really a manifestation of frustration because people have a gut feeling that their President has not been completely honest with them? And, furthermore, do they feel that no one is officially doing anything about it?

Congressmen are reading their mail! A preponderance of the letters are not the type usually received in a congressional office. These are not the usual form letters, special-interest mail, petitions, and letters from persons who constantly correspond on political matters.

The majority of the mail is coming from people who have never written an elected official before. The letters reflect very troubled emotions of the writers. Almost every one reveals deep feelings of anger, hurt, disappointment and sorrow. Only a very few make references to political parties. The feelings reflected are personal rather than political.

In the House of Representatives, only 35 members (out of 435) have formally introduced impeachment resolutions. None of the resolutions contains the necessary bill of particulars required—by law—to execute formal impeachment proceedings. The prime purpose of these resolutions appears to be for personal and political gain. They serve as vehicles for some members to make impassioned floor speeches and to garner headlines.

Some citizens apparently do not fully understand the involvement and effects of a formal impeachment procedure. For example, an impeachment proceeding is a trial—not at all unlike a criminal trial in a court of law. In such a proceeding one must produce specific charges, specific elements of proof, sworn testimony from eye witnesses and other legally acceptable evidence.

While many citizens and members of Congress suspect that the President may have committed certain illegal acts, formal impeachment proceeding cannot be held until such time as the necessary legal evidence is developed by investigative agencies. While the emotional feelings of each may be very strong, feelings alone are not grounds for impeachment. The national press, with heavy daily coverage, keep these emotions at a high level.

However, everyone must stop to consider that TV, radio and other press reports are instantaneous impressions of observers. The observer, or reporter, is more interested in the momentary emotions of people than in the legal and constitutional rights of the individual concerned. The slow-but-sure and fair tact of a prodding investigation does not make good news copy.

Congressional consideration of a formal impeachment action must take into consideration other factors. For example, a formal impeachment proceeding—whether successful or not—would be a catastrophe for the United States.

All three branches of the government virtually would be paralyzed for a period of three to six months. The executive branch would be out of action because the President would be on trial. The chief justice of the Supreme Court would be tied up as presiding judge. The House of Representatives would be the prosecutor and the Senate would be the jury. Our nation would be leaderless.

Foreign policy and international relations could become chaotic. Economic and monetary exchange problems could throw the international market completely out of balance. Without an active leader, this nation

would be in a very poor position to react to vital international situations, such as the recent Middle East conflict.

Some members of Congress, this writer included, believe that the massive cry for impeachment is really a call for action. In other words, people are saying: "Do something—now!" They are tired of the never-ending press reports detailing alleged wrong-doers in our government. They can see very little in the way of official corrective action.

Something is being officially done. Furthermore, it is being done at the fastest possible pace, consistent with fairness and justice. Grand juries are at work, the House Judiciary Committee is actively investigating, a Senate investigative committee is at work, a new special prosecutor has been appointed and our Justice Department is still intact.

All of these investigative processes are slow. The people involved are forbidden, by law, from making their work public before it is completed. Their work is meticulous and involves a multitude of details. Each of these investigative agencies is working independent of each other, thereby providing a check system. All are legal and all work within the dictates of our national heritage and our system of justice.

I think Will Rogers may have had the answer when he said, "This country is not where it is today on account of any one man. It is here on account of the real common sense of the Big Normal Majority."

#### BAN THE HANDGUN—II

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today's edition of the New York Times contains a story describing a shooting which occurred in the Manhattan Criminal Court building. This shocking story illustrates the dangerous consequences of widely available handguns, and underlines the importance of establishing strict gun controls. Without such restrictions, easy access to these deadly weapons will continue to lead to such killings and maimings as the following:

DEFENDANT SHOOTS COMPLAINANT, THEN WOUNDS HIMSELF IN COURT  
(By Arnold H. Lubasch)

A 39-year-old defendant critically wounded a woman and apparently shot himself in the head with a .22-caliber revolver in Manhattan Criminal Court yesterday as the presiding judge ducked under the bench and screaming spectators scurried for cover in the crowded courtroom.

The gun-wielding man was identified as William Spruill, a Bronx mechanic who was in court for arraignment on a complaint by Lois Ann Lockhart, a legal secretary who charged that he had threatened to kill her last month unless she resumed their relationship.

The man and the woman were sitting together in the last row of the courtroom at 12:30 P.M., waiting for him to be arraigned, according to eyewitnesses, when Mr. Spruill pulled out a long-barreled gray revolver and fired at least three shots hitting Miss Lockhart in the head twice and himself once.

In another courthouse shooting yesterday a deputy police inspector suffered a slight head wound when he stepped off an elevator in the lobby of a court and office building in lower Manhattan and was struck by a stray bullet fired by one of two men in a tenant dispute.

In the shooting in which the two persons were wounded, a .32-caliber pistol was found in Miss Lockhart's handbag at Beekman Downtown Hospital, according to the District Attorney's office. Both Mr. Spruill and Miss Lockhart were reported in critical condition.

Judge Richard A. Brown, who was the city's legislative representative in Albany until Mayor Lindsay appointed him to the Criminal Court bench on Oct. 1, provided an eyewitness account of the shooting in his ground-floor courtroom at 100 Centre Street.

"I saw a man who stood up in the back of the courtroom and pointed a silver-colored gun down at a woman beside," Judge Brown said.

"He whipped out a revolver and pointed the revolver at the woman and fired at her," the judge recalled, "and after he fired at the woman, he raised the gun toward the rest of the courtroom, and at that point I went under the bench."

#### TWO MORE SHOTS HEARD

The short, affable, 41-year-old judge said that he heard two more shots, apparently fired by a policeman, while he remained lying face down on the floor in his black robes under the bench for two or three minutes.

"After the shooting," Judge Brown continued, "the court was in some trouble—a lot of people milling around and running around. And, as I say, I was under the bench during most of that time until the court officers took me out. We recessed the court."

The judge noted that several court officers and policemen had been present in the arraignment courtroom which contained about 100 people, but there was no procedure to search people who entered because courtroom searches were conducted only under special circumstances.

"Security in the courtroom is a difficult problem that a lot of us are going to have to review," Judge Brown added.

"As the Mayor's legislative assistant," he remarked after the shooting, "I have come to experience a fair amount of combat, but not like this."

Judge Brown said that he "was slightly shaken" by the shooting, but that he was resuming the arraignment court as usual later in the afternoon, although the proceedings were moved to a nearby courtroom while the police studied the scene of the shooting.

Robert L. Ferraro, a lawyer with offices at 401 Broadway, said he had been in the adjoining clerk's office with William Raines, a court officer, when the shots were fired. "Gee, that sounds like firecrackers," Mr. Ferraro recalled having said to the court officer.

When they dashed into the courtroom, the lawyer added, they saw several policemen with drawn guns swarming toward the gunman in the back row near a six-foot-high wooden barrier.

The court officer quickly hoisted himself over the wooden barrier and kicked the revolver out of the wounded gunman's hand, according to Mr. Ferraro, who characterized the courtroom scene as chaotic.

Mr. Ferraro described the gunman as a tall, thin, drably dressed man with close-cropped hair. He was slumped on the courtroom floor in a pool of blood.

The lawyer added that the wounded woman remained leaning against the wooden seat, clutching a scarf to stem the flow of blood from behind her left ear, until she was removed in a wheel chair from a nearby courtroom.

The District Attorney's office said that the wounded woman was 32 years old, lived at 1696 Davidson Avenue in the Bronx and had complained to the Seventh Police Precinct that the defendant had accosted her on the Lower East Side on Oct. 31, forcing her into a car at knife-point and threatening her life if she failed to resume a close relationship with him.

The defendant, whose address was given as 422 East 169th Street, the Bronx, was originally charged with reckless endangerment and directed to appear for yesterday's arraignment.

Shortly before the shooting, Assistant District Attorney Warren Murray listened to Miss Lockhart's account in an adjoining complaint room and raised the reckless endangerment misdemeanor to felony charges of kidnapping, menacing and possession of a weapon.

In the other shooting, a .32-caliber bullet grazed the left cheek and ear of Deputy Inspector Charles K. Sibon, the director of police personnel services, as he left his offices in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, at Catherine Lane, shortly after 1:30 P.M.

The police said the shot had been fired by 35-year-old Curtis Brown of 336 West 95th Street in an argument with Norman Wallace, 42, of the same address. They were to appear in Criminal Court, just off the lobby, in a harassment proceeding stemming from a tenant dispute.

Mr. Brown, seized without a struggle by policemen with the inspector, was later booked for attempted murder, assault and possession of a gun. Inspector Sibon, 50, was held overnight at Beekman Downtown Hospital, where his condition was listed as good.

#### FLOWSHARE AND THE LIVER EATERS

### HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, there follows my remarks made Monday to the Civil Explosive Section of the American Nuclear Society during its annual meeting yesterday in San Francisco:

#### REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG HOSMER

Despite the benevolent hopes with which people such as Edward Teller, Jerry Johnson, Glenn Werth and myself regard peaceful nuclear devices, due to some regrettable lack of communication, a vocal minority's attitude toward them can be summed up by the slogan: "Impeach Plowshare." You saw them in action at Rio Blanco and watched the disappointment on their faces when the sky didn't fall in after the shot. However, all that may change considerably during the next few months after the citizens of the U.S.A. have struggled through a cold, dark, miserable, energy short winter. It should become apparent by then that had we embraced Plowshare early in the game, our lot today with respect to energy and other scarce natural resources would be considerably better.

In a 1968 speech here in San Francisco at the Commonwealth Club, I said that the technical problems involved in the applications of peaceful nuclear explosives are straightforward. They require research and development, but they do not require any new inventions. As a matter of fact, R&D at the Livermore and Los Alamos Laboratories is steadily giving us cleaner, more flexible and less radioactive Plowshare explosives. Meanwhile, several successful underground experiments have given American industry a feel for the Plowshare business and the know-how it needs to proceed with it on a grand scale. It is abundantly clear that the forces blocking Plowshare are not technical ones. On the contrary, our ultimate ability to bring the benefits of Plowshare to the people promised in Article V of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty depends primarily on the solution of a maze of real and imagined problems primarily emotional in nature.

Some of these stem from the timidity with which the Limited Test Ban of 1964 is being interpreted—an interpretation which I believe was never intended, but which has resulted in a virtual ban on the use of nuclear explosives for large excavation projects. The interpretation originated in our own State Department and at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It holds that you cannot release even one single radioactive atom beyond your own national boundaries. As early as 1969 the proposal for a joint U.S.-Australian Plowshare effort to create a harbor at Cape Keravdren foundered upon it and later the Panama Canal nuclear study too. In that case conventional construction costs along the Salsardi-Mortl alternate route exceed \$3 billion, but with nuclear explosives they would run out at less than one third that amount.

It doesn't make sense to deny mankind in general the peaceful benefits of nuclear explosives, and to deny them particularly to the less advanced countries who need them so badly. This is an area where cost-versus-benefit and risk-versus-return ratios drastically favor their use. Talks with the Soviets and other conversations last year at Geneva IV indicated to me that Moscow's attitude in this area is quite relaxed compared to our own—and I hope that it is contagious, because the globe is speckled with places where a little geographic cosmetology by Plowshare could do wonders for people.

For example:

Great hydropower resources and favorable climate changes could result in Egypt by building a canal from the Mediterranean sea to the great Quattara Depression which lies 200 feet below sea level.

Many coastal areas of South America, Africa and Australia are awaiting economic development if only harbor facilities can be excavated with nuclear explosives.

In South America the Hudson Institute has conceived a remarkable plan to develop half a continent which lies in the vast, rich Amazon Valley. It is based on the availability of Plowshare devices to build the dams and waterways and do the other extensive geological face-lifting required.

The Thai businessman K. Y. Chow has a plan for industrial and maritime development centering around a 40-mile canal through the Kra Peninsula. It would create a passageway for shipping between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The Straits of Malacca could be bypassed.

Mr. Chow figures his conventional costs at \$5.8 billion, but lowers that to \$3.8 billion if nuclear explosives can be made available. In my view, that \$2 billion difference is probably the difference between no Kra Canal at all and one of the most imaginative and politically stabilizing projects that has ever been conceived for the benefit of Southeast Asia.

Such potentialities as these are the stuff that Plowshares dreams are made of. Perhaps someday they will become realities. I recall a promise made by President Lyndon Johnson on June 12, 1968, just after the Non-Proliferation Treaty was negotiated. It seemed to legitimize such hopes and aspirations in these words spoken at the United Nations:

"We shall continue our research and development into the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We shall make available to the non-nuclear treaty partners—without delay and under the treaty's provision—the benefits of such explosions."

But, despite these bold words, today, five years later, not only are timid interpretations of the Non-Proliferation Treaty a roadblock but disarming talk about making the Limited Test Ban Treaty into a total test ban treaty also paralyzes progress in this area.

When Mr. Chow visited me recently about his Kra Project I could suggest only a couple of avenues for him to pursue to get things off dead center:

First, to contact the Russians—maybe if

they start showing an interest in his project, the knee jerk response on our side will be to do the same. And,

Second, in anticipation of the five year review conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty scheduled next year in Geneva, to kick up a storm amongst the non-nuclear nations who could immensely benefit from Plowshare. Maybe the have nots can exert enough pressure to see that Lyndon's promises are kept.

For, at the present moment even things with Plowshare underneath the surface of the earth and out of sight are not remarkably better than they are in the excavation area I just talked about. I almost hated to come here today for that reason. The only thought that sustains me is the old idea that things may be blackest just before the dawn.

But for the moment the nice start we made toward releasing the 3.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, worth upward from \$100 billion, cemented in hard, unproducible shales in the Rocky Mountain area alone, seems not to have unleashed a Plowshare drilling boom. As a matter of fact, in gas stimulation we progressed with continuing technical success and safety from Gas Buggy to Rullson and then on to Rio Blanco. And our constant companions along the way have been nuclear nervous nellys and ecological purists, ever raging louder and more hysterical against Plowshare natural gas stimulation which could bring us fire to heat and light our homes and run our factories.

As a matter of fact, when I speak of fires I recall to you that throughout history it has been one of man's greatest boons. And, in our times, the invention of nuclear energy and its manifold uses for the benefit of mankind fully equals the importance of fire.

Now you will recall that fire was given to man as a great gift by the god Prometheus, who loved man.

But the leader of the gods, Zeus, hated man. He became enraged with Prometheus over this act of kindness to humans.

As punishment Zeus had Prometheus tied on a mountain top where vultures ate out his liver.

And, so it is today: the liver eaters are at it again!

But events are changing around us and, just as they eventually calmed the liver eaters with respect to fire, so may they do it regarding nuclear as well—And soon, we hope.

For example, let us look at Rio Blanco. On May 17th, three simultaneous 30 KT blasts in gas-bearing sandstone were triggered, 1½ miles deep. The surface reaction was so mild that only around \$31,000 in claims resulted. After cool down and reentry on October 25th a two hour flow test produced a whopping 400,000 cubic feet of gas from a five inch hole.

Just about now a 10 day flow test is in progress and such small amounts of tritiated water as may come up with it, will be reinjected in a nearby disposal well for permanent isolation from the biosphere. The liver eaters have made an issue about this tritiated water, estimating 55,000 acre feet of it will be brought up in the process of recovering those trillions of cubic feet of natural gas in the Green River, Piceance and Uinta Basin formations. Actually, this is a niggardly amount of water, even in the arid West where I come from. It will emerge during a 100-year period from an estimated 5,680 stimulation wells. Its capture, disposal and isolation in deep impermeable and static formations is a nonproblem. It will be confined there for 1,000's of years. Contrast that to the 12.3 year half-life of tritium, and it means that the decay of radioactivity in the tritiated water to harmless levels will occur over the comparatively short span of about 60 years.

When the flow tests prove up this well, and I am certain they will, there should be ample incentive for Austral Oil, Continental Oil, Equity Oil, Cergeonuclear, El Paso Natural Gas and others to develop the field commer-

cially. They and their associates deserve our gratitude for pioneering this splendid work. They did it back when the price of gas was 15 or 20 cents per million BTU's. But now more enlightened Federal Power Commission pricing policies that bring better returns are starting to make it worthwhile to carry through on these pioneering efforts in natural gas stimulation.

Shortages and higher prices make the same thing true in several other potential areas of Plowshare application.

Copper is scarce and prices are rising—and along with that the AEC, Interior Department and Kennecott Copper are taking another look at Project Sloop which would leach copper by chemical solutions pumped into underground ores broken up by powerful, peaceful and safe to handle nuclear explosives.

There is even talk around of the possibility of getting Plowshare gold. With the price up from \$35 an ounce to around \$100, and Livermore Laboratory optimistic about its work on *in situ* leaching techniques for gold recovery, I would not be surprised to hear of someone soon wanting to move in this direction. Just think of it. You pump the solution down, let it dissolve the yellow stuff out and pump it back up. That is what I would call getting your money out of a pump—which, of course, is where many people's wives think it comes from anyway.

Geologists tell us that there still remains more gold in place than has even been mined in the entire history of the United States, including the California and Alaska gold rushes. What is left, I'm told, amounts at least to \$40 or \$50 billion worth of it—quite a treasure.

There are many other valuable minerals—silver, molybdenum, uranium, just to name a few—to which the same *in situ* leaching techniques are applicable—if only we determine to move ahead aggressively with Plowshare.

The recovery of oil from shale probably will not be accomplished by leaching techniques, but by *in situ* retorting. Here, too, it is unlikely that much progress can ever be made without a combination of Plowshare and hydrofracturing techniques to break the stuff up underground so it can be retorted there. A fire would be started in the fractured material and kept going by pumping in air. The heat produced will enhance the permeability and porosity of the shale and raise the viscosity of the oil sufficiently to allow it to escape and be brought to the surface.

Two very compelling esthetic and ecological reasons exist to point researchers toward the idea of *in situ* shale oil recovery in preference to strip mining and processing it on the surface.

One is the very extensive damage strip mining can do unless properly policed wherever practiced for whatever product. The other is that, in the case of removing oil from shale, the volume of the throw away by-product is about 25% greater than the shale itself before it is processed. It was expanded to provide passageways for the oil to escape. On the surface that stuff would present a monumental disposal problem. In place, within a Plowshare cavity, it would never be noticed.

Mention also should be made of the recent enactment of legislation permitting geothermal leasing on public lands. It opens up a new vista for Plowshare enthusiasts.

Geologic formations where geothermal heat lies close to the surface and water is available to percolate into them naturally are few and far between. Most geothermal areas of the world are dry and many of them are exceedingly hot. It is not difficult to imagine the idea of creating Plowshare cavities into which water can be induced and steam removed and put to work driving the turbines of large electric generators.

In listing these various possibilities for peaceful, productive Plowshare applications

I am plowing old ground with most of this audience. I suppose I do so mostly to acquaint people like Mr. Chow as well as ordinary citizens with it, hoping he and they will respond by putting on the pressure for policies which will approve and promote the use of peaceful nuclear explosives and which will cause to be abandoned the policy we now follow which seems to be to try to dis-invent them with treaties.

We need public approval and public support to get us off dead center. With such factors I believe we can start to move because within the last year or two several events have taken place in the United States pointing toward Plowshare and starting things going for us that we never had before.

For example:

The terrible shortage of energy in all forms which gives us a compelling reason to domesticize our energy load growth.

Our awesome balance of payments deficits which give us every reason to avoid any possible imports of fuels or raw materials; and

The current events in the Mideast which starkly impress upon us the strategic national defense vulnerabilities consequent from dependence upon the whims, avarice or hostility of unpredictable, but petroleum rich foreign countries.

At this point you might say, "well, isn't all that enough to make the Wagonwheel turn and transform all these other things I've talked about from pie in the sky to Plowshare heaven on earth?" Unfortunately, the answer is "no." There are many little and medium size roadblocks that have to be removed first. Some of them are relatively simple and straightforward—like developing the AEC Plowshare store and stocking its shelves with a modest line of safe, economical and convenient nuclear devices.

These adjectives, perhaps, are not normally used as terms to describe what amounts to nuclear bombs. But the pertinence of such semantics is demonstrable—Listen—

*First, safety*—this comes about from the predictability of effects and the demonstrated know-how in handling Plowshare devices we have acquired after over 300 underground nuclear test explosions already fired at the Nevada test site and elsewhere.

*Second, economy*—where else can you buy the explosive effect of a whole ton of TNT for about 30 cents?

*Third, convenience*—this is evidenced by imagining how else you could physically emplace 30,000 tons of TNT a mile deep at the bottom of a 12-inch hole.

In that context I think it is both timely and possible to talk in a rational way about using this safe, economical and convenient package which will hurt nobody but can benefit many millions of people.

It is just as simple as that and let's not let the liver eaters spook us about it.

Aside from quieting their harassment and taking away the smaller roadblocks I mentioned, there still remain three major obstacles in the path of Plowshare to be removed.

One is to spawn some rather general enthusiasm for it amongst the business community and particularly amongst the investment bankers whose purse strings must loosen in appropriate and timely amounts. The overall price and supply factors affecting raw materials and energy sources I mentioned earlier will help with that effort. Also the President's plan for Project Independence by 1980 from foreign energy sources will be a boon. I talked with him about it at the White House last Wednesday morning before he announced it publicly. And, at this meeting there was talk of expediting the domesticization of U.S. energy resources by R&D support and other appropriate means. All that will help. However, we must remember that in the end, the success of any program, including Plowshare, will depend on the enthusiasm of those who take part in it. Extra effort by the ANS and AIF to develop and sustain such enthusiasm will be needed.

Then the healthy climate of Plowshare support and approval it creates will enable us to get the other two obstacles out of the way.

The first is simple—to set up a proper legal structure for a commercial Plowshare industry. It will set the rules and criteria for licensing and conducting projects in a businesslike manner with due regard for public health and safety. In the past I have introduced bills which would do these things, the Joint Committee has held hearings on them, but has not passed them into law. This year I have not yet put this legislation in the hopper, because I first wanted to see more support for it. The way things are going that may be in hand by the time Congress returns to work next January. I hope so. We'll see.

The last obstacle is a somewhat similar one. It is to get the AEC to establish regulations and procedures to license Plowshare produced products—natural gas and anything else—for public use. I don't think this will be too difficult. Right now it is more or less in the "which came first category, the chicken or the egg" category. Industry seems to feel that the AEC should act on its own initiative while the AEC believes there is no reason to set up the procedures and print license forms until industry asks for them. I suppose, when Rio Blanco's success is established, this will be resolved by industry taking the initiative and doing the asking. In any event, industry and government have always worked closely together in the program and I do not foresee any deterioration of the relationship.

Today I have made no effort to conceal or gloss over the difficulties that have to be worked away before we can avail ourselves of the bountiful benefits of peaceful nuclear explosives. But I do know that the kind of men I speak to today have the strength, wisdom and determination it takes to work them away and I see the forces of history starting to coalesce on their side.

Thus, I look forward confidently to the early development of a healthy and prosperous Plowshare industry and I thank you for allowing me the proud privilege of playing a small part in it.

MADAM MARIA JERITZA SEERY—  
MY DEAR AND DISTINGUISHED  
FRIEND

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, so long as there is a world of music, the echo of Madame Maria Jeritza's glorious voice will continue to resound. Her powerful style, her tremendous sense of drama, the personality and interpretation which she has brought to her roles, clearly distinguish this renowned opera star as one of the outstanding divas of our time.

People today follow Madame Jeritza with heartfelt adoration and deep awe. It is often said when she enters the Lincoln Center complex, an added glow reflects the eminence of her presence. While audiences are no longer blessed with the privilege of viewing her stage performances, within the world of art and music, Madame Jeritza remains a most inspiring spirit.

Madam Jeritza is indeed a moving figure—both in her ceaseless dedication to keep alive the world of music and culture through a concentrated appreciation of the opera experience, and in her self-

less works to bring hope, freedom and peace to men, women, and children throughout the world. She has sheltered political refugees. She has reached her hand behind the Iron Curtain to support convents and churches trying desperately to maintain their existence. She alone was responsible for rebuilding the Cathedral of St. Stephens in her native Vienna after the ravages of World War II.

As an American citizen, she opened up her home as a convalescent center for wounded soldiers during World War II. She has received the highest award ever bestowed by the American Red Cross. The "Golden Ring of Vienna," a recognition given only to Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower before her, is shared by this remarkable woman. Known to the greats of the world, Cardinals Spellman and Cooke have been numbered among her friends, and she has been honored by Pope Pius X, Pope Pius XII, Pope John XXIII, and Pope Paul VI for her intense dedication to worldwide charities.

Most recently, on Sunday, evening, November 3 (in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the Bayley Seton League of New Jersey's Seton Hall University), a woman was singled out whose life embodied all the qualities and objectives of this service organization's ideals. And, not surprisingly, Madam Jeritza was selected as "The Distinguished Lady of the Year." On hand for the special occasion were such important church, community, and educational leaders as Archbishop Boland, Bishop Dougherty, Monsignor Fahy, Monsignor Kelley, Monsignor Ryan, Monsignor Gilhooly, and Father Murphy.

My wife, Ann, my family, and I deeply cherish Madam Jeritza's friendship, warmth, and great affection. It was quite a privilege to share in this most deserved tribute to so dynamic and vital a distinguished lady 10 days ago. And, it is my hope that Madam Jeritza will continue to inspire, and to bring joy and inspiration to the citizens of our many lands for a long time to come.

PEANUT PRICE-SUPPORT  
PROGRAMS

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most knowledgeable critics of the peanut program, as it must be operated under long-obsolete laws, is the overseer Congress itself relies on—the General Accounting Office.

The GAO has now twice recommended that a program be developed to control peanut production more effectively. In April of this year the GAO made a report to the Congress titled "Need Intensifies To Amend Legislation To Reduce Government Losses on the Peanut Price-Support Program."

The title is an understatement.

The report points out that the law requires a minimum national acreage allotment of no less than 1,610,000 acres—

but that since 1955, the amount of peanuts needed to satisfy commercial demand could have been produced on fewer than 1,610,000 acres.

It points out that advances in farm technology have resulted in far greater yields per acre than were anticipated when the allotment was established. In fact, the average yield has almost doubled.

The GAO report points out that 5 years ago it presented findings and recommendations that revisions be made in the law governing the peanut price support program—and at that time the GAO said changes were needed to forestall the need for even more extensive changes at some future time.

The Congress did not respond. And now we are at that time when even more extensive changes are indeed needed.

Under the present program, the Commodity Credit Corporation has to buy more and more surplus peanuts, then sell them at prices significantly less than the costs of buying them. The U.S. Department of Agriculture projects losses from 1973 to 1977 at \$537 million, a 92-percent increase over the losses for the 5 years ended in 1971.

All this and more is included by the GAO in its report to the Congress last April. It is time to heed this report—time to enact legislation that would provide peanut growers with incentive for efficient, high-production farming at greatly reduced cost to the taxpayers of this country.

#### CRIME CONTROL NO. 8

### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to a news story which appeared in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press, and which illustrates what private citizens can do to control crime when the right to own guns is respected by the Government:

MODERN-DAY WILD BILL IN CAR GETS HIS MEN

(By Linda Hendershot)

Wild Bill didn't have a horse Sunday, but that didn't stop him from getting his man.

William Patterson, owner of Wild Bill's Western Store, 5564 West River Rd. NE, returned from a northern hunting trip about 5:30 p.m. and drove by his store. He spotted an unfamiliar car backed up to the business and stopped to take a look.

No one was near the auto, but two men walked out from behind a travel trailer Patterson had parked near the store. The pair told him they were looking for a deer hunting buddy, but he got their license number before they left.

A quick check of the trailer revealed a smashed window, Patterson said, and he and his hunting partner, Paul Howard, gave chase in Wild Bill's sport van.

They caught up with the auto near the US131 freeway entrance, but couldn't get the occupants to stop. Wild Bill said the driver ignored their signals and flashing lights.

Howard apparently convinced the two to stop by pointing a .12-gauge shotgun out the window. "The bird dog was lying on top of

the gun case and we really had a time," Patterson said.

The car finally pulled into a service station and Howard went to call sheriff's deputies while Wild Bill held the two at bay with the shotgun.

The driver started the auto, however, turning the wheel toward Patterson. He jumped, but was brushed by the vehicle. He tried to get the keys through the driver's window, but the man grabbed his arm.

"I broke loose and shot at one tire," Patterson said. The auto continued around the station and Wild Bill fired at another tire when the car came back from the station's rear. "It was only fine birdshot and it didn't blow the tire," Wild Bill said.

Grand Rapids Police Department Richard Saur, alerted by a radio broadcast describing the men and their car, spotted the vehicle about 6:15 p.m., heading south on N. Division Ave. near Lyon St.

Saur asked for help and followed the auto, stopping it when other officers arrived. The two 41-year-old occupants, one from Florida and the other from Mississippi, were arrested. Their auto, the left rear tire peppered with shotgun pellets and losing air, was impounded.

Detective Jack Christensen said the two would be charged with attempted burglary and possibly with assault.

"The only thing that could have made it wilder is if I would have been on a horse," Patterson said.

He is president of the Michigan Trap Shooting Association and is a past skeet and trap shooting champion, both state and local.

#### DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Drug Abuse Prevention Week was designated just recently, in an effort to bring us up to date on the reality of the problems our country faces with drug abuse and to inspire us all to greater efforts to overcome them.

One of the saddest experiences any of us can have is the realization that our own children are seriously threatened by the widespread sale of hard drugs. Drug abuse is a very real problem in Alaska, and I am very disturbed over its increase in the last few years.

I recently received a letter from a teenager in Anchorage, Alaska, who was concerned about the possible discontinuance of a methadone program in which he had been enrolled. Because I believe his experiences are those of many young people today, and it is important that these young people be heard in their requests for help, I include this letter in the RECORD:

#### DRUG PROGRAM

I am a patient at Langdon Psychiatric Clinic. I am with the Drug Program. When I was 17 years old I fell into drugs and got into heroin. I lived in southern California when all of my drug problems started. I never found help or anybody that would help me out with my drug problem. I was constantly going to jail for theft. My thefts were to pay for drugs. I come from a decent family. I shouldn't be that kind of person from my background.

I have a very big problem with reading and writing. I came to Alaska with my parents

five years ago. I stayed away from drugs at first because I didn't know anyone. I worked with my father and made a fair wage. I wanted to do something with my money because for so long everything had gone for drugs. Eventually though, I fell back into the drug scene. All my money again went to drugs. Before this I took care of myself. My family started noticing that I was falling off. I was in the drug scene here for two years.

I had a friend that told me about the Langdon Clinic. I came and talked to Dr. Langdon and he understood my problem and took me into the drug program. The drug program helped me so much that it gave me a change of life. They are helping me with my reading problem. I've never felt this good since before I took heroin.

I am finally learning to read. They give me so much of their time which they don't really have to give, but they really want to help me.

If this program is taken over by someone else I will feel that I don't know a soul. I finally got to know and trust these people. Without the clinic's help I will lose my reading appointments, and that is what I need to make my life go.

I hope you consider my problem and keep the drug program at the Langdon Clinic.

My teacher is writing this for me because I'm not that good at reading or writing yet. I have a third grade reading level. When I came here I could not read anything. I love these people and have much respect for them.

Sincerely,

PATIENT NO. 3693.

#### OUR LADY OF THE VALLEY CENTENNIAL

### HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I was privileged to attend an observance of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Our Lady of the Valley Church in Orange, N.J.

The clergy and laity of Our Lady of the Valley are justifiably proud of the work they and their forebears have performed to make their parish one of the most outstanding in the country.

At this point, I insert in the RECORD a history of Our Lady of the Valley Church:

OUR LADY OF THE VALLEY CENTENNIAL, NOVEMBER 10, 1973

Saturday's consecrated Mass of Thanksgiving at 11 o'clock in Our Lady of the Valley Church in Orange will bring to a close the year-long centennial celebration in the parish. Following the Mass which will be celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Francis J. Finn, former pastor Monsignor John J. Feeley, Rev. Thomas J. O'Leary, Rev. Francis F. Boland, and Rev. Joseph T. Paterek, a luncheon will be served in the high school gymnasium. Archbishop Thomas A. Boland will deliver the homily at the Mass which will be attended by church and civic dignitaries, and many of the former priests, sisters and parishioners.

The parish of Our Lady of the Valley was organized on September 8, 1873 by its first pastor, Rev. G. A. Vassallo. Services were held in what had been the Orange Valley Congregationalist Church, a small but elegant stone structure on the corner of Valley and Nassau Streets. The Rev. James A. Walsh and Rev. Walter M. Fleming succeeded to the pastorate in 1874 and 1877, respectively, but it was not until the advent of Rev. William M. Callan in 1879 that constructive steps

were taken along educational lines. Through Father Callan's efforts the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Chestnut Hill took up residence in the area and opened an elementary school which has continued in operation since 1882.

The present grammar school was built during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas A. Wallace but its original function was to provide recreational pursuits for the youth of the parish, and the building was called "The Lyceum". Basketball and bowling facilities were provided and, in addition, plays were presented by dramatic groups for many years. As the parish grew and flourished Rev. John F. Boylan took over pastoral duties in 1903 and it was during his tenure that the present Church and Rectory were built. Twelve Sisters of Saint Joseph were in residence by this time and the school enrollment had reached an unprecedented six hundred pupils.

Father Boylan was succeeded in 1928 by Rev. James A. Smith who immediately set to work on building a new school complex which resulted in the opening of the present High School in September, 1929. The total number of high school graduates from Our Lady of the Valley now number well over 3,000. Father Smith left in 1938 and was replaced by Father Michael A. Mechler, later a Monsignor, and the latter first enterprise was to provide a suitable dwelling for the faithful Sisters of Saint Joseph. The present convent was completed and occupied in November, 1939, after formal cornerstone ceremonies presided over by Archbishop Boland.

Continuing his great work, Monsignor Mechler had the Church interior redecorated with beautiful murals commemorating the heroism of the young men of the parish who served in World War II and those who gave their lives in the historic struggle. A new white Carrara marble pulpit, designed by Professor Roggi of Seton Hall, was installed and the new renovated Church was subsequently consecrated by the late Bishop James McNulty. The same year—1948—the Diamond Jubilee celebration was held with Bishop McNulty as celebrant at the Mass. In 1952 new carillon chimes were installed in the church belfry in memory of Mrs. Anne Flaherty, and, in 1954, the High School celebrated its 25th year with appropriate ceremonies.

Monsignor Mechler died in 1955 and his successor, Rev. George Strack, served only five weeks before being called to his eternal reward. The Rev. John J. Feeley, executive vice-president of Seton Hall University, then assumed the pastorate and inaugurated a series of improvements which included a new kitchen and cafeteria in the high school, conversion from coal to oil heat in both the church and school, the introduction of varsity football, a band, and cheerleaders in the high school, and the erection of a modern gymnasium behind the elementary school building.

Father Feeley was subsequently named Papal Chamberlain and, later, Domestic Prelate, with the title Right Reverend Monsignor. It was during this period that Mother Rose Josephine, who had spent twenty-five fruitful years in the Valley, was transferred to Philadelphia, being succeeded by Mother Mary Thomas.

In March, 1966 the present pastor, Rev. Francis J. Finn, replaced Monsignor Feeley. Father Finn has served 25 years at Seton Hall Preparatory School as a teacher of Latin and Religion, as gymnasium procurator, and the athletic director. He had also served as assistant director of the Divinity School and as a Pro-Synodal Judge in the Marriage Tribunal. In recognition of his extensive background in education, Father Finn served on the Archdiocesan Board of Education for three years and is presently a trustee and President of the Board of Trustees of the Orange Public Library.

Father Finn's tenure has shown a remarkable reduction of almost \$600,000 in the par-

ish debt, extensive renovations to the church roof, a repainting of the church interior, redesign of the side altar into a Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, an increase in the capacity and tone of the church organ, air-conditioning of the high school auditorium and cafeteria, a new school library, new science laboratories, audio-visual aids for both elementary and secondary schools, improvement of the entire elementary school area and equipment, and the addition of numerous new high school courses.

Mother John Eudes replaced Mother Mary Thomas as superior in 1964 and she, in turn, was replaced in 1968 by Mother Louis Mary. Sister John Anita, present high school principal, took over as superior in 1971, being succeeded this year by Sister Charles Immaculate.

Today, Our Lady of the Valley Church serves some 1600 families in a one square mile area embracing Orange, West Orange and South Orange. Many former students return periodically for holy day services and for the many sports events and reunions at the high school. A total education program includes, in addition to the elementary and secondary schools, a pre-school age establishment for ages 3½ to 6, CCD classes for public school students, adult discussion clubs, pre-Cana, active Rosary Altar and Holy Names Societies, a high school Booster Club, an annual high school play, ecumenical encounters, a parish library, special Lenten lecture series, and the recent formation of a Religious Education Center under the direction of Rev. Charles J. Miller.

The Rev. Joseph T. Paterek is the senior curate, assisted by Rev. George D. Connolly and Father Miller. Father Connolly also serves as high school athletic director and all three curates are members of the high school Religion Department. In the past seven years three young women of the parish have entered the Convent, three men of the parish have been ordained, and three deacons have trained in the parish preparatory to being ordained.

MRS. ANNETTE GOLDMAN

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I call to the attention of our colleagues the death yesterday of Mrs. Annette Goldman, Superintendent of Community School District 19 in the East New York area of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Goldman was widely recognized both as an outstanding educator and educational administrator. She was constantly striving for improvement—for her schools, her community, and herself. At her death, she was enrolled in a doctoral program in urban studies at Fordham University.

Most recently, Mrs. Goldman led a thus-far unsuccessful effort of protest against an arbitrary and, in my judgment, unlawful requirement by the U.S. Office of Education that District 19 participated in a testing program as a condition precedent for receiving nearly \$1 million in assistance under the Emergency School Assistance Act. Her courageous stand was backed fully by the president of the board of education and by the chancellor of the city school system.

Mrs. Goldman was appointed Superintendent of District 19 in January, 1972,

after having served as Acting Superintendent for 15 months. Among the many innovations credited to her were the seven John F. Kennedy Centers, serving students from fourth grade through young adulthood with funded education in the performing arts, basic skills such as reading and mathematics, and special enrichment programs. A matter of very special interest to me, she also initiated the district's first program in bilingual education.

I share the deep sense of loss felt by Mrs. Goldman's colleagues, her many friends and the children of District 19. Her leadership and inspiration will be missed.

ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION:  
WHAT ONE CONSERVATION CLUB  
CAN DO

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago this body passed an extension to the Environmental Education Act of 1970. The debate on this bill called attention to the important role that education plays in developing an environmental ethic among young people so that they can carefully weigh the environmental impact of the actions they will take later in life.

One of the most important aspects of environmental education is outdoor education—the actual acquainting of students with the interrelationships of nature. The following article from "Hoosier Conservation," the publication of the Indiana Conservation Council, Inc., demonstrates the fine work of the Monroe Township Conservation Club in Delaware County, Ind., in the field of outdoor education of young people. The article follows:

SOMETHING EVERY CONSERVATION CLUB CAN  
DO FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

A few days ago, Joe Wright, the environmental education consultant for the Indiana Department of Public Instruction, sent us an article about the activities of one conservation club in the field of environmental education which he felt might serve as a model to other clubs.

We were especially delighted to receive it because the article dealt with the efforts of the Monroe Township Conservation Club, home club of ICCI District XII Director Charlie Holt. It seems that Joe has worked with the Monroe Township club for some time now in setting up teacher seminars and so forth, and he felt that the story of their success might serve as an inspiration to other clubs.

We wholeheartedly agree, and here is Joe's article:

"In a section of Delaware County, a small group of conservationists have joined together to plan activities and programs for improving conservation education practices. The Monroe Township Conservation Club has purchased approximately 40 acres and constructed a club house on the site which is used for meetings, outings, classes, and seminars. The 40 acres is also used effectively as an outdoor classroom for school classes and teacher workshops.

"Realizing that many teachers have not been prepared to teach environmental edu-

cation, the club visits the local schools and conducts conservation classes, shows environmental films, provides teachers with the latest teaching materials, and conducts in-service training programs.

"A major project of the club is to sponsor an Environmental Fair each school year. All elementary students are encouraged to participate. Teachers, parents, and conservationists are amazed at the amount of talent displayed in the many projects entered. The fair demonstrates to the public that young people are concerned and have the necessary energy and talents to produce solutions to many pollution problems.

"Because of this outstanding support, Cowan Schools have been encouraged to introduce environmental education concepts in all grade levels and curricula. This school district has also developed an excellent outdoor classroom and a special course dealing with man's interaction with his environment.

"Although Mr. Jack Cronin, chairman of the club's education committee, feels that his club is the most active one in Indiana, he believes other conservation clubs could accomplish just as much. During a recent visit with Jack, he commented, "There are clubs in Indiana which have many more resources than ours, and we need every club's involvement in helping the schools and youth of our state. Our club members feel the destiny of this country lies in the hands of our youth. If young people aren't educated properly about their environments, how can we expect them to be interested?" Funding for education projects is provided by the club through dues and by money making projects such as turkey shoots, skeet shooting, and other activities.

"The club is also affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation through their membership in the Indiana Conservation Council. Ranger Rick, National Wildlife, and International Wildlife, outstanding magazines published by the Federation, are provided to the students and staff of Cowan schools. Mr. Douglas Shock, biology teacher in Cowan schools, reports that he and his students enjoy all three environmental publications. "Those fellows are dedicated conservationists. They have enabled me to become a better teacher by equipping my classroom with magazines and other necessary materials needed to adequately teach ecology," remarked Mr. Shock during a recent visit to his classroom.

"Hopefully this article will stimulate other conservation clubs in Indiana to get actively involved in environmental education programs. The reward for doing this will be an environment fit for life and fit for living."

We hope so, too, Joe, and thank you for your article.

#### VOTES, NOT VOLUME

### HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, the Dallas Morning News has focused properly on one area of concern in the current clamor for the head of our President. I would like to share it with my colleagues, through the pages of the Congressional Record:

#### VOTES, NOT VOLUME

The people of the United States choose their president by vote. One year ago they chose Richard Nixon by one of the most overwhelming vote majorities in our history. That being the case, The News believes that their choice should not allow himself to be driven

out of office by nothing more substantial than the volume of his critics' voices.

In this era of mass communications, ordinary citizens and politicians alike sometimes forget that the most important decisions of the Republic are supposed to be made by the people, not by the accumulated weight of headlines, press releases, network commentaries or self-interested speeches.

A democratic decision, made by the American voters in their millions, is a majestic event and one whose outcome should not be dismissed lightly by governmental insiders or nullified later by the uproar produced by professional critics.

Listen to the decibels of criticism cut through the waves of charges and denunciations against the President and you will find, The News believes, that none of the evidence yet produced justifies impeachment, let alone conviction.

But even if grounds for impeachment had been produced along with all that anti-Nixon verbiage, the President would still have a duty to those who named him and to the country as a whole, a duty that would not be discharged by resigning under fire.

There are those, even among the President's own supporters, who urge him to quit, to announce that all the charges and criticism have destroyed his ability to govern.

If the President takes that advice and resigns now, he will leave to his successor a country torn asunder, perhaps irreparably so. Tens of millions of Americans will view his departure from office by this route as evidence of a successful political murder, carried out by those who conducted a vendetta against him. That would deny his successor any hope of gaining even that minimal support that is necessary to govern. In our opinion, a substantial number of Americans would be convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the legitimate elected leader had been overthrown and a democratic vote nullified by a propaganda coup d'etat.

For this reason and others, The News believes that the President should stand his ground and force his opponents to put up or shut up. If they have a legal basis for removing him from office, let them use the avenues of recourse provided in the system. Let them draw up specific charges, present their evidence for those charges and give him the opportunity to defend himself against those charges.

In brief, The News believes that if his legions of constant critics have solid reasons to impeach and convict Richard Nixon, they must be required to present those reasons through due process, not through the mass media. If they are determined to drive him from office, they must convince not only the House and the Senate, but the entire electorate that Richard Nixon is guilty of "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

If that is true, that must be proved to the nation. If that is not true, then the fact that it is not true must be proved.

For the President to quit now would prove neither case. But it would indicate to millions that the votes of the citizens now weigh less on the democratic balance than the volume of criticism that can be brought to bear against those the citizens elect.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON FUEL CELL TO RELIEVE ENERGY CRISIS

### HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I have periodically criticized industry for being

myopic when it comes to wasteful use of our diminishing resources, particularly energy resources. So it is with pleasure that I acknowledge two companies in Connecticut's First Congressional District who have made a rather farsighted commitment to the development of new energy resources.

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. in East Hartford will spend over \$75 million—60 percent from the utility industry and 40 percent from Pratt & Whitney Aircraft—for research and development during the next 3 years on a fuel cell which will generate electricity in a cleaner and more efficient manner than coal or oil fired generators.

This privately funded R. & D. effort has great promise and could well result in commercial production by the end of this decade.

Without going into technical details let me tell you briefly how the fuel cell works. Basically, it is a process whereby hydrogen and oxygen are converted into electricity. But since quantities of hydrogen are not available commercially yet, the first generation of fuel cells will have a "fossil fuel reformer subsystem" which will extract hydrogen from gas or oil.

Northeast Utilities, one of the public utilities which has committed money to Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's fuel cell project is going one step further, investing money in a research effort designed to develop a method to produce commercially useful hydrogen.

Abundant and cheap quantities of hydrogen would not only eliminate the need to use fossil fuels in the fuel cell electric generators but will play an important role in another new technology resource, coal gasification and coal liquefaction.

I wish both companies much success in these two socially useful ventures.

#### IF THE WEST FREEZES, LET THE ARABS STARVE

### HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, of late, Arab nations have filled the air with a series of blood-curdling threats, all having to do with withholding petroleum from Western nations showing any sympathy for Israel. Whoever opposes their fourth effort in 25 years to drive the Jews into the sea, we are informed, will run an imminent danger of having all Arab oil supplies held back until they see fit to act otherwise.

Such threats have been implemented by most Arab oil-producing nations. Boycott efforts, however, have been openly aimed mainly at the United States. Perhaps the American people are not fully aware of how thorough this worldwide Arab undertaking has been. Perhaps the average American is unaware that the boycott has been aimed at other countries providing the United States with significant quantities of refined petroleum products.

Nations such as Japan, Britain, France, and other formerly great powers have caved in like so many noodles fresh from the pot under Arab threats.

The Common Market countries issued a strong pro-Arab statement last week. Of France, we can say it is no surprise. However, a few observers felt that the English had remaining to them some shred of self-respect. Obviously, this is no longer the case.

Americans, however, do have a real choice. We have noted these Russian clients in burnouses dashing about, waving threats of oil cutoffs at us. Several of these countries are mere collections of fishing villages clinging to the littoral of the Persian Gulf, still harboring acute addictions to dictatorship, slavery, and similar harmless pursuits. By the accident of history, they are now squatting on oil reserves the world must have. It is long past time that the world reminded them that their shrill cries of boycott can and will result in retaliation. Here is the only language I believe they comprehend, and the American people can and will applaud a strong, vigorous response to their blackmail threats.

For a start, let us find out what they need and import. Behold their Achilles' heel—food. And where do they obtain so much of that food? By sheer coincidence, from the United States. And a large proportion of that food is given by this country to these fabulously wealthy oil nations for either a pittance or for nothing at all under the Public Law 480 program. I do not know how long any society or group of people can do without full supplies of petroleum. However, it is a matter of medical fact that most human beings perish after doing without food for about 1½ months.

If the world is in an oil and energy squeeze, as oil company ads tell us, then this is serious, indeed. After all, the oil industry is never wrong, even when publishing ads disclaiming its role in causing shortages, while claiming tax deductions on such ads. But the food shortage is also worldwide and is far more pressing.

In no way do I advocate creation of suffering for innocent people. Nevertheless, when the blackmail initiative is taken by the Arabs and their threat is forthwith implemented to the best of their ability, we have little option remaining but retaliation in kind. The Dutch, bless them, are helpless; but, we are not.

Just as the Arabs seek to worsen our energy crunch by cutting off oil feedstocks to nations refining and selling finished products to the United States, so we can implement a similar policy in food. Many Arab States either obtain grain and other basic foodstuffs from the United States or from nations shipping them grain because they in turn receive other grain or foodstuffs from America. We are, in short, materially contributing to their favorable balance of trade and the well-being of those threatening us with oil boycott.

Our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, WILLIAM A. BARRETT, has already introduced a resolution, House Resolution 357, expressing the sense of the House that the President "should

curtail exports of goods, materials and technology to any nation that restricts the flow of oil to the United States in a quantity which is proportionate to the quantity of such restriction of oil." I wish to associate myself with that resolution at this time and call the attention of other House Members to its message.

Right now the Arab States, by their oil boycott, are in violation of their obligations under the articles of GATT—General agreement on tariffs and trade—their treaties of friendship and so-called U.N. resolutions. Egypt and Kuwait are members of GATT. Algeria, Bahrain, and Qatar are de facto members. Article II of that agreement states that:

No prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges—shall be instituted or maintained by any contracting party on the importation of any product or on the exportation or sale for export of any product destined for the territory of any other contracting party.

While neither Saudi Arabia nor Iraq are GATT members, the United States has a treaty of friendship with Saudi Arabia going back to 1933, and a similar treaty with Iraq dating from 1940. Discriminatory boycotts violate the spirit of such treaties, indicating to us again what it would mean if we ever became truly dependent upon such nations for a life-or-death supply of oil. No agreement in memory has been honored by them. Recently, their unilateral breaking of one agreement after another with oil companies and one another are indications of what we could expect if they ever got their paws on America's energy windpipe.

Turning from the ominous to the humorous, there is even a 1970 U.N. General Assembly resolution on friendly relations between states, declaring:

No state may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measure to coerce another state in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind.

Although everyone knows such a rule would never be enforced by the so-called U.N. against the Arabs, or for that matter, against any nation or nations seeking to harm Israel, we can dismiss this rule as we would the babblings of any asylum inmate. However, it is noteworthy to point out that the statute is on the books, and is being ignored by both Arab nations and the U.N. in the current situation.

The Department of Agriculture has made available information showing Saudi Arabia is 100-percent dependent on imports for wheat and feed grains. Kuwait is 100-percent dependent on imported feed grains. Iraq is 38-percent dependent on wheat imports. Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria also import foodstuffs.

An article published in "Foreign Agriculture" quite recently predicted U.S. agricultural exports to the Middle East will jump 50 percent in 1973-74, and that the area will rival India and China as a market for our grain. Also, that Iraq and Syria have had poor crop years and that U.S. food exports to these nations will total \$300 million.

In fiscal year 1972, our agricultural

exports to 15 Arab States exceeded \$250 million, including private sales, food grants, sales and loans under Public Law 480 and AID programs. Is it not intriguing that Arab oil States, bulging with dollars, as reports indicate, are receiving large supplies of American food for nothing. Can they not afford to purchase such foodstuffs with the vast financial resources oil exports bring in? What will the average American, scrabbling for fuel oil and gasoline, think of that?

Some apologists will dash forward, pleading that we do not want to make matters between the Arabs and the United States worse. Nonsense. The entire situation has been brought to a head by sneak attack, unilateral boycott and outrageous public threats against the United States, uttered and reiterated by Arab States in question.

The world has little spare food. If the United States retaliated, or even threatened to do so, some hard thinking would be done on the Arab side. Let us note that the Arabs are getting false bravado from Russian backing and because of craven capitulation by Western nations. Consumer states will not band together against them. So retaliation is the only tool we have left with which to lever them to more sensible positions. Russia can resupply their arsenals, but not their granaries.

Undoubtedly, some humanitarian groups will also emerge, wringing their hands over such hard talk. One can easily predict who they will be; the same organizations which have condemned Israel for so long, crying over the plight of Palestinian refugees. The same refugees, mind you, which their brother Arabs have not allowed to settle in host countries in a permanent status. The Arab States have preferred to maintain them in a precarious state of existence so they could be utilized as a photogenic publicity tool to excite Western sympathy. Just as many Jews became refugees from Arab lands, but were taken in and resettled by Israel.

These same groups, bubbling over with brotherly love from a goodly distance for such refugees, will no doubt be the loudest humanitarian voices questioning any U.S. withholding of foodstuffs from Arab oil States now unilaterally boycotting the United States.

Logic will not, in the future as in the past, be their strong point.

Nonetheless, we should and must consider this policy. If one chooses to deliver a blow, as the Arabs did against Israel and now against the West, they should expect one in return, which they received from the Jewish state, and which, I hope, we shall also deliver.

IS NIXON RESIGNATION THE ANSWER? THINK AGAIN

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, in the present time of great heat in Washington over the possibility of President Nixon resigning, a little light would be helpful in my view. This light, in the form of a

column by Judd Arnett in the Detroit Free Press of November 6, 1973, was supplied. His column, above all, provides a little perspective on the issue. It points out how many persons and many groups in times past have loudly called for the scalp of the President and how history had judged it was wise that he stayed in office. I, therefore, commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 6, 1973]

IS NIXON RESIGNATION THE ANSWER? THINK AGAIN

(By Judd Arnett)

One is tempted to comment on the week-end pontifications of competing publications. In a burst of activity, editorialists here and elsewhere seized the initiative and told us how the nation might most conveniently escape the aggravations and horrors of Watergate. The formula is very simple: All that needs doing is for the President to resign his office, bag and baggage. Why didn't someone think of this before?

Imagine the trauma and turmoil which might have been spared the Republic had this logic been followed through the years. With a few flicks of the pen, you can rewrite history and have enough space left over on the editorial page for a lengthy dissertation on the evils of the school hot-lunch program. Like this . . .

Abraham Lincoln, faced with civil war because his policies were unacceptable to the South, should have pulled his stovepipe hat down over his ears and slunk back to Springfield, Illinois.

What this would have meant to the nation in peace and tranquility is beyond comprehension. But let us bring a tiny portion of what might have been down to this very moment: In Detroit today, we would not be confronted with the question of whether or not an uppity black man, Coleman Young, is fit to be our next mayor. Mr. Young, if not planting cotton in Alabama, would be at most a shiner of shoes, grateful for a nickel tip and looking forward to an evening repast of grits and haw jowls.

In 1937, fresh from carrying everything except Maine and Vermont, Franklin D. Roosevelt would have gone back to Hyde Park after stirring the country to a frenzy over the Supreme Court and losing his reform bill in the Congress. This would have put John Nance Garner, who was somewhat to the right of Andrew Carnegie, in the White House, thus plowing under the New Deal. We might also have wound up on the side of Adolf Hitler in World War II, and that would have turned things around a bit, wouldn't it? There were other times during FDR's tenure when the editorialists wanted him to resign, but he was a bull-head who just wouldn't listen to reason.

After firing General Douglas MacArthur, who had some definite ideas as to how the war in Korea should be conducted, Harry Truman's popularity dropped so low that the pollsters could hardly find it with a stethoscope. There were countless patriotic calls upon ol' Harry to chuck the job and retire to his piano in Missouri, but he was well-headed about his importance to the country. His quaint carryover notion that there should be civilian control over the military was tested again during the Vietnam adventure, and this may have kept us from straightening things out for once and all in Southeast Asia by fighting the Red Chinese, the Russians and anyone else who wanted a piece of the action. Now we will never know how that war would have ended had we gone all-out, will we?

When you poke around in history you discover that there has rarely been a president who has not been called upon to resign

by someone with access to a printing press. If all of those screams and hollers had been heeded the White House would have worn out five sets of revolving doors by this time.

But it seems to be typical of the occupants of the office that once they get entrenched, they are reluctant to accept the advice of publishers, editorialists, columnists and, lately, television commentators. There must be something about the job that deafens the holders of it to the clarion calls of the patriots of the Fourth Estate.

Else why would Richard Nixon hesitate for even a moment in responding to the supplications offered with the most heroic of intentions—by Time Magazine and The Old Gray Lady Down The Street, among others? Good gravy, all they want him to do is quit and turn it over to Gerald Ford. Is that too much to ask, especially among friends of long standing?

The President should be impressed that this is the first time in 50 years that Time has run an editorial. Think of how frustrated they will be if, after storing all of that ammunition, nothing happens. Pppppppppppp, so to speak. Oh, the ignominy of it all. As for The Old Gray Lady, surely she is entitled to consideration after having haughtily looked down her nose at Watergate during the early months of its festering.

What a clean way to end it all. Mr. Nixon quits and we pass on to Mr. Ford. One can hardly wait.

#### NIXON DESERVES BETTER

#### HON. E. G. SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, how quickly we forget.

It has been less than a year since we have been extracted from Vietnam. Many of the former prisoners of war are still struggling to readjust following their ordeal in Southeast Asia. The ravage of war is still apparent to anyone visiting the towns and villages of Vietnam. Yet it is all but forgotten, it would seem.

President Nixon, through his firm and decisive leadership, achieved a peace in Vietnam many thought was impossible. Were it not for the present occupant of the White House, we could still be fighting—and dying—in that tragic war.

President Nixon is being crucified for his mistakes while being ignored for his great accomplishments. Whatever else the history books may say, President Nixon will be known as a great peacemaker.

The following editorial from the Waynesboro, Pa. Record Herald reminds us of the real "cost" of that tragic war—a "cost" that could still be escalating without the courage, conviction, and leadership of Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Speaker, the President deserves better than he is getting.

The editorial follows:

#### NIXON DESERVES BETTER

The Indochina war will have cost American taxpayers a total of \$676 billion by the time we finish paying for it.

So claims Thomas Riddell, a Bucknell University economist, whose study of the economic effects of the Vietnam conflict has been published in The Progressive magazine.

Riddell's figure includes not only the ac-

tual wartime outlay for weapons and material and expected future expenditures for Vietnam veterans and their dependents, which will go on well into the next century. He expands it by including U.S. support of the French effort in Southeast Asia, beginning in 1950, as well as his estimate of "human resources" costs.

The latter include wage losses suffered by draftees, the dollar price to society of drug addiction among veterans and the value of lifetime production lost to the economy because of casualties.

But while it is not easy to minimize the costs of this terrible war, neither is it difficult to exaggerate them to prove a point. Riddell, for example, does not offset the wage losses of draftees—which cannot really be known—with an estimate of the increased earning power of other veterans who may possibly have acquired skills and trades useful in civilian life.

In any event, it is hopeless to try to pin down a final figure for something that has to be spoken of in terms of hundreds of billions of dollars, by any reckoning. Forget the money. Consider the other costs of the Vietnam war, which Riddell also mentions.

More than 56,000 men killed and more than 303,000 injured; almost 23,000 double amputees; more than 2,500 quadriplegics and paraplegics; about 260,700 veterans receiving disability payments; more than 1,300 Americans still listed as missing in action.

#### BOTANIC GARDEN

#### HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, the Botanic Garden immediately west of the Capitol Grounds is a familiar sight to all Members, but I wonder if many of us have a full realization of the remarkable things that go on there. I recently learned about some of them from Mr. Jimmie L. Crowe, assistant manager of the Botanic Garden.

Work is constantly going on to develop new varieties of flowering plants to gladden the eye of the beholder. New for this year are nugget marigolds that bloom throughout the summer until frost, variegated pepper as a border plant, carefree coleus, a variety of Southern Belle hibiscus, and numerous others. Also new this year are the flower beds in front of the conservatory, which through the spring and summer added to the beauty of Capitol Hill.

Coming as I do from a south Texas area where beautiful plants abound, I have a special feeling for the Botanic Garden and what is being done there.

A man to whom the conservatory represents his life's work is Mr. Albert T. DePilla, the Botanic Garden horticulturist. Mr. DePilla started work as a laborer 50 years ago when he was 16 years of age. Under the tutelage of the late assistant director of the conservatory, Mr. Wilbur Pagel, he was trained in botany and became an expert in that field.

He was not content simply to grow flowers. He painstakingly experimented with them to develop new and improved varieties. He attended them and cared

for them as a father does his children. He is always striving to inspire others with his own love of plants and flowers.

Mr. DePilla recently was awarded by the Architect of the Capitol a certificate for his 50 years of service with the U.S. Government. He is a man who numbers many Members and their wives and children among his devoted friends. All of us are indebted to him for his efforts to bring beauty into our lives day after day. Albert DePilla is one of the outstanding assets of the Nation's Capitol.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE ROBERT EWING THOMASON

#### HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 12, 1973

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, like so many historic Texans of revered memory, and I need mention only two of many great names, Sam Houston and Sam Rayburn, Judge Robert Ewing Thomason came to us from the great State of Tennessee. It is truly a measure of his enormous distinction that his accomplishments reflect such high and ample honor both upon the State of his birth and upon Texas which, from early childhood, was his beloved home.

Commencing his congressional career in 1931, Ewing Thomason represented the people of the 16th District of Texas with impressive fidelity and dedication, being overwhelmingly responsive to the needs of his constituents, as well as to our national requirements during periods of domestic and international stress. I remember Judge Thomason with abiding affection and respect. His integrity was so real and perceptible that it came as no surprise to his many friends that our great President, Harry Truman, appointed him a Federal judge for the western district of Texas, a position in which he served from 1947 almost until the day of his death last Thursday.

No jurist has received more solid and sincere acclaim by both trial attorneys and legal scholars than Judge Thomason. Indeed, his long and remarkable career included experience as county and district attorney, member of the Texas Legislature, speaker of the Texas House, and Mayor of El Paso, as well as eminent practitioner of the law.

I join with my colleagues in expressing a deep sympathy to Judge Thomason's beloved wife, Abbie, and to their fine family. Judge Thomason exemplified his own precepts. He brought the same qualities of fairness and wisdom to all who came before him. He believed in democracy, in the liberties that are the birthright of Americans, and in the essential dignity of human beings. We have lost a friend and a champion, and his life gives all of us courage and rededication to the ideals of public service, of statesmanship, of loyalty, and of devotion to God and country.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR FRANK TERRAZAS OF PICO RIVERA, CALIF.

#### HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the soul and vitality of our great country rests in the success of local government. Local government, whether it be a city, county, or district level is the heaven that insures progress for our Nation and happiness for our people. Of course, it goes without saying that local government is only as good as its elected officials.

I rise today in tribute to one of these local officials, Mayor Frank Terrazas of the city of Pico Rivera, Calif., a portion of the district which I have the honor to represent. Mayor Terrazas is an exemplification of the type of local official that has made our country the envy of all who see it. Mayor Terrazas is one of those selfless citizens who has dedicated his life to community service. Personal reward has never been his objective, as most of the service on a local level is voluntary; the only reward is the satisfaction in community progress.

Mayor Terrazas came to California in 1921, 1 year later than I arrived. Although our paths did not cross for many years, we lived in neighboring areas; he lived in East Los Angeles and I lived in Montebello, contiguous areas in the Los Angeles suburbs.

Long before his entry in local office, Frank Terrazas demonstrated his devotion to the welfare of the community. For years he was active in the International Association of Machinists, as befits his position as a master painter for the Lockheed Corp. But, while raising and supporting his family, consisting of his wife, Lydia, and his three daughters, Christina, Lydia, and Maria, he was also active in affairs of public concern. For many years he was active as a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee, many times occupying the position of district chairman. He has held many other positions of authority in the Democratic Party, the latest is his membership on the Democratic State Central Committee, to which it was my honor to appoint him.

In 1962 the citizens of Pico Rivera elected Mayor Terrazas to the city council. He has been reelected twice since that time. During the 11 years he has served on the city council, he has been elected three times to serve as mayor.

A recitation of all of the positions of public trust that Mayor Terrazas has held would take hours. I would just like to mention a few, Mr. Speaker, to illustrate the devotion this man has to local government and the commonwealth.

When the OEO first began, Frank Terrazas was called upon to be the president of the Eastland Community Action Council. His fellow mayors have elected him to the executive board of the committee of mayors. The Los Angeles District Attorney has asked him to serve on

his advisory council and he has held office in the California Contract Cities Association since 1962.

Mayor Frank Terrazas, an American of Mexican extraction, seeing the need for an organized approach to solving the problems of the large numbers of citizens of similar background, set about to organize the Asociacion Californiana of Elected Representative Officials, an organization of elected officials of Mexican heritage. He served as charter president of this group.

Of course, in addition to his other activities, Mayor Terrazas has been involved in numerous other community groups, such as the Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, American G.I. Forum, and the Optimists Club. Mr. Speaker, we have in Mayor Frank Terrazas a living example of why our country is great. I rise in tribute to Frank Terrazas and in behalf of myself and the other citizens of the 19th Congressional District, thank him for his work on our behalf, and wish him many more years of community service.

#### THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY

#### HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in a recent edition of the Denver Post, an article by Mr. Robert Pattridge appeared that describes the current climate of the Air Force Academy. The academy is building men for peace as well as defense, men of intellectual superiority rather than mediocrity, men of honor and not dishonor, and men who are leaders and not followers. I thought that my colleagues would be interested in the article, and I therefore, submit it for the RECORD:

[From the Denver Post, Oct. 7, 1973]

AFA GIVES US MEN TO MATCH OUR MOUNTAINS

(Our men are our walls.—Sparta, ancient Greek city.)

We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does.—Air Force Academy Cadet Honor Code, 1973.)

Air Force Academy—Parallels abound between Sparta, ancient Greek city, and today's Air Force Academy.

Sparta's laws, drafted by Lycurgus, were characterized by rigidity. Rigidity is part of life at the Academy.

The Spartan was essentially a soldier trained to obedience and endurance; he lived in a barracks and ate at a common mess. That is generally true of the Academy cadet.

A study of history unfolds other parallels between the Academy and Sparta, capitol of Laconia and most powerful state of the Peloponnese.

History also shows, however, that men and nations do not survive on military might alone. Today's Academy has many qualities of ancient Sparta plus qualities of its own. The Academy process fosters review and change.

Currently, the U.S. military forces are the bad guys. Uneasy peace reigns in the world with detentes in trade, troop reductions and unclear weapon controls. Thank God for that. However, should the world atmosphere

alter, our media and the public will clamor: "Where is the military?"

Part of that military is at the Air Force Academy. There are hundreds of officers, enlisted men and cadets on the 18,000 acre site north of Colorado Springs who believe in discipline, and practice it. They also exhibit human understanding and compassion for fellow man.

Negative news about the Academy has a way of bursting onto front pages and the television screens around the world. A reader or viewer may question: "What is going on there?"

The answer is simple—education. Much of that education, unreported, is positive.

An example: For an average of four hours daily, Brig. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg Jr., 45, commandant of cadets, counsels and raps with the 3,980 cadets in groups and individually.

Among other problems, General Vandenberg seeks out "rumbles." That is Academy jargon for the cadet who is "rumbling"—pondering resignation. It is a serious problem. The dropout rate in the 1974 class is a shade over 40 per cent.

There is counseling galore for the "rumbles." Available are fellow cadets, cadet leaders, the 580 faculty members, General Vandenberg, a special team of officers, chaplains, psychiatrists and even Lt. Gen. Albert P. Clark, the 60-year-old Academy superintendent who looks 45.

General Clark recognizes that cadets have special troubles. They have come from a permissive society where alcohol, cars, women and drugs are available. Suddenly they are in the Spartan atmosphere of the Academy. The physical and academic demands are tough.

Concentrating on three areas of concern is a goal of General Clark:

The cadet's environment. Improve it and allow a minimum of the "Mickey Mouse" harassment that is so irritating to young men of today.

Don't bring in cadets who won't make it at the Academy. Greater counseling and care in selection of cadets is part of this goal.

Orient the cadet candidate completely as to what he can expect and what is expected of him. He will last, adjust and quit less frequently.

Certain standards will not change under General Clark's superintendency. They include courage, loyalty, character, leadership and self-discipline (a subject General Clark knows well, having spent nearly three years as a prisoner of war in Germany during World War II).

"The way you capture a young man's loyalty is not the same as in Frederick the Great's time," General Clark says.

You have to reach a cadet with understanding, he believes, but without lowering academic or moral standards.

The task is not easy in 1973 with the social, political and military turmoil. But General Clark's worries are not his own. Besides his competent staff he is assisted with recommendations by the Academy Board of Visitors and the Academy Advisory Council, both comprised chiefly of civilians.

The Academy also has been enriched by the Air Force Academy Foundation. Private funds donated through the foundation created the 50,000-seat Falcon football stadium and the 18-hole Eisenhower Golf Course.

In worrying about the dropout rate, and the money spent to educate a cadet, General Clark is realistic. "When you shake the tree, some bad apples will fall."

The number falling concerns him, although it is best for cadet and Academy if the dropout is weeded early in his career rather than later.

There is satisfaction for the general in the number and quality of the AFA graduates. Since Congress authorized the Academy in 1954, a total of 7,900 men have gradu-

ated. Only 38 have embarrassed the Air Force in any manner. The Academy also leads the three service institutions in number of graduates who remain on active duty following completion of military commitments.

An oft-repeated charge against the Academy is that hawkish robots are being manufactured. "Nothing is further from the truth," contends General Clark. His words are backed in random conversations with cadets.

The cadets exhibit abundant free wills and intellects. They are the ones deciding to stay or leave the Academy. They are the ones offering advice to the Academy administration on matters as diverse as "Mickey Mouse" harassment and changing the curriculum.

It is the cadets voicing a variety of recommendations in discussions with Generals Clark and Vandenberg, other officers and cadet leaders. Cadets appreciate that the officers seek out ideas for change. And the cadets run the honor code—not the officers. The cadets hear the evidence in honor code cases and make decisions on resignations.

If the cadets are robots, they are well-informed robots. General Clark invites a wide range of speakers to address the cadets. They range from comedian Dick Gregory to a Communist. There was a seminar for minorities. Speakers with various views are presented under an open policy.

Classroom discussion is frank, energetic and refreshing.

The Academy attracts the cream of the nation's youth. They are the scholars, athletes, the leaders of all colors and creeds from hundreds of high schools—including the Academy's own Preparatory School. Taking this quality and leading the way to an education for the "whole man" is Brig. Gen. William T. Woodyard, 54, dean of the faculty.

A scholar who has served at the Academy since its founding, General Woodyard aims at "establishing a total environment conducive to training."

He needs no Pentagon reminder that "we are here to support the Air Force." Yet, he is the type officer who hosts cadets in his home and hears plenty of "feedback."

General Woodyard isn't pushing only science, mathematics and military training. Literature, philosophy, languages, music, art, history, athletics, political science, all have a place at the Academy.

Holder of a doctor's degree in higher education from the University of Denver, General Woodyard is especially proud the Academy ranks fourth nationally in the number of graduates who have won Rhodes scholarships.

The Academy also is a leader in winning National Collegiate Athletic Association scholarships—a measure of the "whole man" concept.

General Woodyard is also proud of the accreditation record in engineering and other fields of Academy education.

The three generals and Col. William R. Jarrell Jr., 51, director of admissions and registrar, point out a few variables in the dropout rate.

There are no transfer students into the Academy upper classes as in other non-military institutions. There is a 2 to 3 per cent attrition among cadets due to physical problems. General Vandenberg grieves for the cadet, determined to be a pilot, who suddenly develops eye trouble and drops out because flying was his only "thing."

Also, like civilian youth, cadets have problems with girl friends, families, studies, the physical training and assorted other troubles.

Yet, Colonel Jarrell reports applications are streaming in at a high rate. More than 8,000 young men applied as cadets for the 1,500-member class admitted this year. Some are motivated by a free education but watching them march, train, dine, learn and relax, you have to concur with General Vandenberg: "An amazing bunch of young men."

They are young men with their shoulders back, heads up and living a life packed with motivation, achievement and goals. Besides pilots, they are destined to be Air Force doctors, lawyers, scholars and various other career occupations.

The cadets don't put you on with idle praise for the establishment. Most are mighty happy when the physical and academic demands of that initial year are behind. As is the military's habit, the upper classmen and officers lead by example and the new cadet is impressed.

There are no boys at the Academy—all are men. They live by the honor code of no lying, cheating or stealing. For most, it is an honor code for life.

Many cadets—and officers—expect women will some day be enrolled at the Academy. This will require some changes in training when it happens.

Also in the future there will be more headlines from politicians blasting the Academy. The General Accounting Office may be critical of Academy spending. There will be more dropouts. Training (such as a prisoner of war camp) will be debated. There will be criticism from ex-cadets and ex-faculty members.

In measuring time, the Academy is an infant. It is less than a quarter century old compared with the centuries of Sparta.

But like Sparta, the Academy has strength in its men—its cadets and officers. Due to this strength, the Academy is changing man's flight through life.

While Sparta's race of resolute, ascetic warriors eventually expired, the Academy shows no such signs.

The Academy men—like Sparta's—are also walls; hopefully walls for peace as well as defense, hopefully walls of intellectual superiority rather than mediocrity, hopefully walls of leaders rather than followers, hopefully walls with honor and not dishonor.

If the nation doesn't want those qualities ingrained at the Air Force Academy, Congress had best give a new mandate to the Air Force and its Clarks, Vandenberg, Woodyards, Jarrells and the proud Academy Cadet wing.

## THE ROLE OF LABELS IN SELF-MEDICATION

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, in 1927, Congress passed the Federal Caustic Poison Act, beginning a series of bills to establish ever greater consumer protection. As a result there exists today the right of the individual to have access to information relating to his or her health and well-being. It is for this reason that labels presently appear on most all potentially harmful products, providing both warning and direction.

The case of prescription and over-the-counter medicines is of especial concern since these labels provide information that is essential for safe and effective self-medication. The industry is aware of the crucial role the individual must play and usually makes special mention of the importance of reading and following directions in its advertisements. However, the fact of the matter is that many of us disregard or ignore medicine labels; thus creating a serious and unnecessary threat to the Nation's health.

To counteract this tendency, the

Council on Family Health is sponsoring an advertising campaign to make the public more aware of the importance of following label directions. It consists of television, radio, and printed materials; and is aptly keyed on the slogan, "Medicines cannot help you if you do not take them right." The advertising firm of Wells, Rich, Greene, Inc., has created the initial elements on a nonprofit basis and has done an excellent job.

The objectives of the Council's efforts have been endorsed by the board of directors of the Advertising Council. Additional encouragement has been received from the National Association of Broadcasters and the three major networks. However, as is the case with all public service campaigns, the individual medium must make the ultimate decision. Having viewed the materials, I find them very effective and urge their extensive use. The Council on Family Health is to be commended for taking the initiative in this area.

#### A LONG NIGHT'S JOURNEY INTO DAY FOR MIA'S WIFE

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the National League of Families of Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, the Committee To Free Journalists Held in Southeast Asia, the Youth Concerned for the 1,300 Missing in Action, and other responsible organizations, whose dedicated members have been working untiringly on behalf of the missing Americans and their families, need and deserve our unqualified support.

We owe to the families of the MIA's the same debt that we owe to the families of the POW's and to those who gave their lives in combat. This debt must not be left unpaid.

Mr. Speaker, two of my good friends, a neighbor in Hamburg, Maj. Robert E. Rausch, and a college teammate, Maj. Don Lyon, are on the list of those missing in action in Laos.

After the legal declaration of her husband's death, Barbara recently remarried. As she begins her new life, those of us who have admired her bravery throughout the terrible ordeal of these recent years, wish her every possible happiness.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD and commend to the attention of my colleagues, an October 18, Buffalo, N.Y., Evening News column by Bob Curran concerning Barbara Rausch, "A Long Night's Journey Into Day for MIA's Wife."

#### A LONG NIGHT'S JOURNEY INTO DAY FOR MIA'S WIFE

(By Bob Curran)

You're 32 years old and for you on the morning of April 16, 1970, God's in his heaven and all's right in the world. You are proud to be a military wife and you know when they are old enough your three youngsters will also be proud of their father, who is flying an Air Force fighter plane in Southeast Asia.

Then the doorbell rings and suddenly you find yourself in a scene that you have pic-

tured many times. The men at the door are from the Air Force and one of them is saying, "We regret to inform you that your husband is missing in action in Southeast Asia."

The rest of the day is a strange dream in which you have the feeling that you are listening to someone else talk as you tell your loved ones and friends the news. You move from the dream to reality when it is time to tell your oldest boy that his father is missing in action. And you fight to control your voice as you say, "Not dead. Missing in action."

Those are words you will say many times in the next few months. They will be the last words you will say at night before blessed sleep comes and the first words you will say when you awake to face another day that might bring more news. They are words that you will say when you and the children look through the album that is filled with pictures of him.

The good news never comes. The liaison officer the Air Force has assigned to you tells you again and again that they have had no reports that he was seen after his plane went down. And all the packages you send to him come back from North Vietnam with the message that there is no man by that name in their prison camps.

You now fear the worst, but you hide your feelings, and when you meet friends and families of other prisoners you always manage to have your chin tilted bravely in the air. And after awhile you become very active in the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia.

Eventually, you become a director of the Western New York Concerned Families of Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia and then a director of the national group. And the people who watch you in admiration are sure that you still feel that your husband is alive.

But to some of us who have become close to you, you say that there is no reason to believe that he is alive. But you still work with the other families some of whom have learned that their loved one is alive.

Sometimes you go to Washington to help search out information for the others. Always you are on call to make a talk to a high school or civic group.

One night you speak at a Reserve Officers Association meeting and afterwards you are invited to attend the annual ball. And you consent to be escorted by a bachelor officer.

In late January the list of living men is released and what you have known and lived with for so long is now official.

As you begin to face your new life you begin to date the officer who escorted you to the Reserve Officers ball. And one day you accept his proposal of marriage.

You thought you knew what sort of flak that would draw when the news leaked out but you found it is worse than you had imagined. Eighty per cent of the wives in the league want the Air Force to make a determination on their husband's status. Most of the parents involved wanted their sons to continue to be listed as "missing in action."

Fortunately, your in-laws believed that life must go on and they give you their blessing. So does your mother and your close friends.

Then come the technicalities that when reported in the paper make you sound like a crass person. To have your husband's will probated he must be declared dead and that brings criticism from those who want you to cling to the past.

After that you must ask the Air Force for a determination. And one day an Air Force car comes to your house and a chaplain tells you that so far as the Air Force is concerned, your husband is dead. Though you have been sure of this for a long time, you find that the sight of the car outside your house brings on chills that were as icy as those you felt on April 17, 1970.

On Tuesday of this week you have a memorial service for your husband. Among those present are the children Mike, 13; David, 9,

and Betsy, 5. And you explain to a man who asks about it that "it's best that they know it is all over."

And you feel a jolt of joy when your mother-in-law calls from Florida to say, "One thing must end before another thing is to begin."

The "other thing" will be your marriage on Saturday to Major Robert Rackley, a gentleman who has won the respect of all who have met him.

You can be sure that those of us who had the good fortune to see you fight the good fight through the terrible years will be rejoicing for you as you start your new life.

Hang tough, Barbara Rausch.

#### RONCALLO STATES POSITIONS ON RECENT VOTES

**HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was attending a meeting of the Savings Bank Association of New York State as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and was unable to be on the floor when votes were taken on the trans-Alaska pipeline conference report. As no pairs were available, I would like to state my position for the Record.

I do not believe that sections 408 and 409, relating to expanded Federal Trade Commission and General Accounting Office authority, respectively, belong in a pipeline bill. The first encourages internecine warfare between segments of the executive/regulatory branch of Government, which this country could well do without. The second could add greatly to the reporting requirements imposed on our already overworked small businesses. For these reasons I would have voted for recommitment of the conference report with instructions to delete the two offending sections.

Despite the above I would have voted "yea" on final passage of the pipeline bill due to the overriding need to bring Alaska's North Slope oil down to the lower contiguous 48 States as soon as possible. This will help us to meet our energy needs ourselves and free us that much more from the blackmail of the oil-producing Arab nations.

Today I voted to recommit the conference report on Labor-HEW appropriations. Most of the bill was good legislation continuing very valuable Federal aid programs. The formula for allocation of funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, however, did not keep faith with what had been promised earlier this year during the debate on the second continuing appropriations resolution. The result is that the two counties I represent, Nassau and Suffolk Counties of Long Island, N.Y., would have received nearly \$400,000 less under the conference report than under the alternative formula proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUINN). I hope the conference committee will report the bill promptly with the agreed-upon formula and that I will soon be able to vote for final passage of this vital legislation.

## FORMULAS FOR CONSERVING OIL

## HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, obviously, to meet the energy crisis we must either increase the supply of oil or decrease the demand. Since increasing the supply of oil without bowing to the Arabs is virtually impossible in the short term, our only recourse is to conserve oil.

The administration's response seems to be a rationing program, similar to that which existed during World War II. Darrell Trent, the Director of the Office of Policy Development in the Department of Commerce, has estimated that such a system would cost nearly \$200 million per year and would require a staff of 12,000 people.

Rather than establish an elaborate system for rationing gasoline that would discriminate against many individuals, I believe that an increased Federal gasoline tax—with stipulations for rebates to low- and moderate-income taxpayers—would be a reasonable alternative. An increase of 10 cents per gallon in the tax would both stifle the waste of gasoline, and produce an additional \$9 billion to the Federal Treasury—funds which could be used to establish efficient and effective mass transit systems to offer people an alternative to their automobiles.

In addition to this tax, a lid must be placed on oil company profits so that the huge majors do not unduly prosper at a time of national crisis. For example, so far this year, Exxon has made over \$1.5 billion in after-tax profits—up around 80 percent since last year. Gulf Oil reported a gain of 91 percent, and Mobil's profits have increased by 64.1 percent over last year.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I insert in the RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Washington Post on November 12, which offers alternatives that should be proposed before we get into a rationing program:

## FORMULAS FOR CONSERVING OIL

The next step, in the national effort to save fuel, is to raise the penalties on waste. Three measures in particular deserve immediate action, and President Nixon might usefully add them to the proposals that he has already submitted to Congress. All three ought to be tried out before the administration resorts to consumer rationing of gasoline and fuel oil. Energy prices in this country are still tilted to encourage consumers to squander fuel and power. It is time to tilt them the other way.

A surtax on gasoline is now necessary. The price of all oil products will inevitably go up sharply over the coming months. A stiff surtax would apply the brakes at once. The President's adviser on energy, John P. Love, said last week that the surtax might have to be as high as 30 cents a gallon to have any significant effect. That figure sounds high. Estimates made earlier this year for the Energy Project, an independent research organization here, suggest that a surtax of 10 cents would cut sales by a good deal more than the 500,000 barrels a day that, according to the White House, we are currently short. Since no one can say with precision what

the effects will be, that is all the more reason to begin experimenting now.

Mr. Love added that he is also worried by the regressive impact of a gasoline surtax on low-income families. But that objection can be very easily met by any of a number of adjustments in other taxes. The best solution would probably be a standard credit on the personal income tax.

Another necessity is rewriting the utility rates. Most electric companies give lower rates to homeowners who use a lot of power. The first kilowatt hour is the most expensive one, and the last is the cheapest. The President can usefully call on the state regulatory agencies to turn the rates around to discourage overuse by charging higher rates to families that consume more.

The President also has an opportunity now to use market pressure in behalf of clean air. Taking the sulfur out of fuel oil is technically possible. But it takes money, and most companies will naturally burn high-sulfur oil as long as it is cheaper. Some of the air pollution rules will have to be relaxed because of foreign oil boycotts. The proper response, to protect the atmosphere, is a federal tax on the sulfur content of fuel oil. It should be set just high enough to make it a little more expensive to burn dirty oil than to take the sulfur out of it. No industry would be threatened with a shutdown if clean oil disappears from the market, but refiners would have an incentive to install desulfurizing processes.

Very cheap fuel in this country has, over the years, made it increasingly easy to be careless. Higher prices are a powerful level for conservation. It is important to remember that, while the necessary economies are substantial, they do not involve any drastic changes in our style of living. If the foreign boycotts cut our supplies as much as 17 percent, as the President warned they might, we would still have as much oil to burn as we had in 1969. That was a pretty good year. The economy was prosperous, houses were warm, and there were cars on the roads. Going back to the 1969 level in one sudden jump will be a nuisance for most of us, but hardly a tragedy. What we need now is caution, and there is nothing better than a gasoline surtax to induce it.

## TRANS-ALASKAN PIPELINE BILL

## HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, Monday, November 12 was celebrated as Veterans Day in Indiana and because of long-standing engagements with this observance, I was unable to be present when the votes were taken on the conference report on S. 1081, the trans-Alaskan pipeline authorization. However, I want to make my position clear that I support the pipeline and certainly do not want any delay in its construction.

However, I would have voted for the recommittal motion offered by the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STEIGER) because the amendments added by the Senate, sections 408 and 409, have nothing to do with the pipeline construction. These nongermane amendments enlarge FTC powers and also increase the requirements for reporting on the part of business. The House has not had an opportunity to consider these matters thoroughly.

In view of the failure of the House to

adopt the recommittal motion, I would have voted for the conference report on final passage. It is most urgent that we proceed with the pipeline as soon as possible.

LIFTING WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS  
COULD SOLVE ENERGY CRISIS

## HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, common sense tells us that freedom and liberty have been proven as the best way to allocate resources. I inclose the following article by Henry Hazlitt which makes so much common sense.

I would urge Mr. Hazlitt's solution to the energy crisis as better than any that the Government can come up with.

The article follows:

LIFTING WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS COULD SOLVE  
ENERGY CRISIS

(By Henry Hazlitt)

The President's broadcast proposals for dealing with the energy crisis left out the most important step of all. This would be to remove immediately, at every level, all price controls on gasoline and other petroleum products.

No other measure proposed by the President compares in urgency with this. Look at the effect on demand. A rise in the price of fuel oil and gasoline, as a result of the shortage, will put immediate pressure on practically every consumer to conserve its use and reduce his consumption. This applies to profit-seeking and loss-avoiding corporations as well as to the overwhelming majority of private car drivers. There could be a prodigal here and there who will not change his habits; but this will be of minor quantitative importance. There is no other form of rationing as quick and efficacious as rationing by the market or by the purse.

Now let us look at the effect on supply. It is being generally assumed that in the present oil and gasoline crisis an increase in prices (and so in profit margins) cannot increase the supply. This is quite wrong. It can speed up transportation and deliveries. It can lead to the re-opening and working of marginal wells that did not pay out at lower prices. It can stimulate exploration. It can also stimulate and help to provide the funds for new refining capacity.

Above all, it can enable Americans to compete on at least equal terms with the nationals of other countries in bidding for the available supplies of oil from abroad. The higher the price they can get, the more oil the producing countries will be tempted to explore for, pump and export. This applies even to the Arab countries that are threatening to shut us off. If they carry out their threats in full, they will be cutting off their own noses. The higher world prices go, moreover, the more the Arab lands will be tempted to double-cross each other.

Let's say countries A, B, C, D and E together produce 40 per cent of the world's annual petroleum supply. They can raise world prices only by reducing their annual output. They can do this by entering into a pact in which each agrees to reduce his production by a uniform percentage. They can get the higher world price, but each country has less oil to sell. Meanwhile, oil producers in countries outside the area of the pact also have the advantage of the higher price rise, but can in addition sell at that price all the oil they are capable of producing.

It occurs to nation A, a member of the pact, that if it secretly fails to cut its production by the amount it agreed to, it can sell more oil at the higher price brought about by the restricted output of countries B, C, D and E. But this idea may occur to any one of the five. In any case, Americans ought to be allowed to bid for foreign oil without restriction, and not merely to pass on the higher cost, but to make whatever profit a free competitive market will allow.

If oil and gas prices continue to be held down by arbitrary controls, however, most of the "voluntary" measures that the President recommends—driving cars less, reducing speeds, forming car pools, lowering temperatures in the homes by six degrees—may meet with negligible compliance. Excellent advice for the other fellow, nearly every one will agree; I hope he follows it.

Some of the President's advice itself is needlessly confused. "We must ask everyone to lower the thermostats in your home by at least six degrees." Taken literally, this would mean that if you previously kept your home at 78, you should lower it to 72, but if you previously kept it at 68 you should lower it to 62.

Again, the advice to drive less and form car pools may not carry as much weight as otherwise to listeners who have followed Mr. Nixon's flights every few days to one or another of his homes in California, Maryland and Florida.

(The weekend before his oil conservation talk, Mr. Nixon suddenly, according to the New York Times account, "rushed from the White House (with only a minimum support staff of about a dozen Secret Service agents and other personnel) and got on the helicopter which took him to Andrews Air Force Base to board his Boeing 707 jet before the press office could assemble the pool . . . the press plane—a chartered commercial jet—left two and a half hours later." It has been calculated that the President's official plane burns 2,000 gallons of jet fuel each hour of flight.

The President has proposed heating oil rationing and contingency plans for gasoline rationing. Some temporary allocation system may prove unavoidable. But compulsory rationing can tend to have the opposite effect from that intended. It merely shifts competition from the market to the political arena. Every pressure group frames plausible arguments for special treatment. Everybody buys up to his quota for fear he may later be cut off.

What is most disheartening about some of Mr. Nixon's new proposals is that once more they call for the solving of a problem by throwing more money at it—more government spending, more government intervention, the creation of still another army of bureaucrats. Do we really need a new government department or agency to tell us that we ought to increase our refining capacity, use more coal, develop more nuclear power, and all the rest? Would it immediately decrease or increase our energy supplies to force electric utilities to convert from oil to coal?

The best part of Mr. Nixon's proposals are those that call for less rather than more government intervention—such as relaxing environmental standards, allowing the Alaska pipeline to be built, ending government regulation of natural gas prices, and the like.

Past experience suggests that government intervention can be counted on to do precisely the wrong thing. In 1959, when it was argued that American-produced oil was selling too low because too much oil was being produced internationally, President Eisenhower imposed a restrictive quota on oil imports by sea. That quota remained in effect until a year or two ago.

When we should have been conserving our domestic oil supplies, increasing our shortage capacity and refinery capacity, and importing, refining, storing and burning foreign

oil (which we could have gotten much cheaper) we did the exact opposite. Let's be careful that we do not act with equal folly now.

### "MURDER BY HANDGUN: THE CASE FOR GUN CONTROL"—NO. 45

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, handgun murders, like many things, seem far removed from us until we see one committed, or know a person who is involved.

The following article by Nathan Cobb may help to give those who have not seen a murder a better understanding of why strict handgun legislation must be passed by the Congress.

The article from the June 11th Boston Globe is included at this point:

GLOBE REPORTER SEES MAN SLAIN  
(By Nathan Cobb)

For the last two Sundays, I have written extensive stories for The Globe on handguns and handgun crime.

They have been mainly statistical, documenting the startling connection between handgun production and handgun violence in the United States. Until this weekend, the figures did not seem very real to me.

Late Saturday night, however, I was walking through Boston's North Station with the early edition of the Sunday paper under my arm. The headline on the front page, over my name read: "Every 13 seconds, a sale—and every 58 minutes, a killing."

Suddenly, two sharp cracks cut through the station, and seconds later the statistics became human and horrifying.

There, on the dirty floor before me, a young man lay dying. He had been shot in the chest, and I was the first person to reach him. He rolled over on his back, and his legs jerked convulsively.

I bent over and lifted back his brown coat and saw blood beginning to ooze from a small hole in his shirt, near his heart.

"Polizia," he cried out, and his dark eyes looked very vacant and far away. "Polizia." He was speaking Italian.

Then he stopped twitching, and I didn't see him move again.

I had written that 8991 Americans were murdered with handguns in 1971, an 87-percent jump in five years. The increase in death closely parallels the increase in handgun production, which has quadrupled in 10 years. There is now one handgun for every 1.5 families in America.

But these were statistics, not bodies like the one in front of me. Now the statistics were real.

The man, whom I later would learn was Donald J. Raineri, of 2 Henry St., Medford, died at Massachusetts General Hospital 20 minutes after he was shot. He was 21 years old.

I now know that when someone is shot the sound is not menacing at all. In fact, because some kids upstairs at a Boston Garden rock concert I had just covered had set off a few firecrackers, I thought that was what I was hearing.

So when I heard the shots, coming from around the corner a few feet away, I just kept walking through the station. Even when I glanced to my left, around the corner and into a small indoor alley that runs next to a bar, I almost kept walking.

Drunks fall down all the time, I thought

as I looked at the man rolling on the floor. He'll be all right.

But then, after a second glance, I made the connection—those weren't firecrackers and that man isn't drunk.

Other people walking in and out of the station stopped to look at this man on the floor, a few feet away. But no one, myself included, moved for at least 10 seconds. Some of us stood and stared. Others walked away. We had not seen the killer. Whoever had done the shooting had not run out the alley toward us, so he or she was probably still at the other end, in the bar. Perhaps this thought stopped us from moving closer.

There were still a lot of kids from the concert hanging around waiting for trains. One of them started toward the man, then changed his mind and came back.

"Is he all right?" an elderly woman asked me, looking very frightened.

"I don't think he is," I said, starting toward the man at last.

"Polizia," the man said as I moved closer. His legs moved. His face looked strangely calm. His eyes were open.

The eerie, frozen tableau faded quickly. As I ran for help, a young, uniformed police officer moved quickly into the alleyway. He looked at the man and hurried to a telephone. Soon, several patrolmen were running into the building. The crowd, mainly kids, pushed closer.

"A man's been shot, Sharon!"

"Oh, wow, who did it?"

"Shot. Was that guy shot?"

"Oh, my God."

They wheeled him out quickly, but they looked grim. One policeman shook his head.

Donald Raineri would live 15 minutes at the most. I was the last person to whom he had spoken.

As I walked out of North Station, I recalled a conversation I had held recently with Det. Lt. Jerome P. McCallum, acting head of Boston's homicide bureau. We had been discussing how murders, particularly handgun murders, happen.

He had said: "Someone is drinking . . . there's an argument . . . a handgun is somewhere nearby . . . someone reaches for it . . . and a killing occurs."

Today, McCallum's bureau is trying to determine if that's what happened to Donald Raineri of Medford. Today Raineri is a statistic, like 10,000 others across America will be this year.

### THE WAR POWERS BILL

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, last week the Congress voted to override the President's veto of House Joint Resolution 542, the war powers resolution. Some of us had serious doubts about this legislation at the time. So does noted columnist and political observer William S. White, who expressed his thoughts on the subject in a column in the Washington Post on November 10, 1973. In case any of our colleagues missed it, the column follows:

THE WAR POWERS BILL: "A FLAGRANT SHAM"

(By Williams S. White)

Eight times this Congress had marched up the hill to override a presidential veto and eight times it had marched down in defeat. The score in the matter of veto contests had thus stood: Richard Nixon 8, Congress 0.

Now the scoreboard must be altered. Now,

it is Richard Nixon 8 and Congress—er, what? In short, Congress has now managed to override Mr. Nixon's objections to a bill to "reclaim war powers" of a kind Congress never had in the first place and won't have now, either.

Assuming that this current President or any other even bothers to take this extraordinary piece of paper to the Supreme Court, it is scarcely conceivable that the court would hold it constitutional—assuming that the court could manage to make out what this piece of paper really says anyhow. If, Heaven forbid, it ever should be validated by that court, the Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States would be no longer the President but rather the Congress of the United States—all 535 of them.

What the congressional Democrats have managed to do, with much Republican help, is to make a law—if indeed it can actually be called a law—to this effect:

(1) The President would be required to report to Congress in writing "within 48 hours"—why not eight or 88 hours?—after he had committed our armed forces to combat anywhere abroad.

(2) This combat would have to end, within 60 days, regardless of any military circumstances, unless Congress approved or unless, alternatively, Congress "authorized" some further fighting—but only, mind you, for 30 more days. (How long would the debate require in Congress and would the enemy in the meantime quit shooting?)

(3) Nevertheless, and never mind the military situation, whenever, wherever and however American troops were involved Congress could step in at any time and say nay to any further shooting by our troops. Enemy troops might not listen too well.

Since it is possible under the Constitution either to add to or to subtract from the President's powers as Commander in Chief, the plain fact is that this so-called law is the most flagrant sham ever to emerge from Congress in my 40 years of close observation of that body. For scores and scores of times American Presidents have committed American troops in emergencies without asking Congress anything about it. They acted because they had to.

For nearly 200 years Congress has had one—and only one—lawful recourse if it did not like what was afoot. It could cut off money, supplies and ammunition. It could "bring the boys home" in this fashion, but never once has it done so.

What incredibly, we are seeing now is an attempt by Congress to repeat its actions in the American Civil War of a century and more ago. A congressional "Committee on the Conduct of the War" sought to replace Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief. The experiment, apart from being unconstitutional, was the best—and about the only—break the South ever had.

Does any reasonable man believe that if any President committed our troops for the national interest without a formal declaration of war by Congress—and 90 per cent of our wars have been fought without such declarations—any Congress would really dare simply to blow the whistle at the end of the first quarter and announce that the fighting must now be called off?

#### TITLE I FORMULA

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, in the interests of obtaining an appropriations

bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare which is responsive to the needs of our school-age population and, in particular, of saving New York schools from being unfairly penalized, I supported the motion to recommit H.R. 8877 to conference.

This conference report includes formula restrictions on title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which will deprive many local educational agencies of the level of funding to which they are properly entitled. By denying each school district more than 115 percent of the amount it received in fiscal year 1973, even if the number of eligible children in the school district has increased by more than 15 percent, this bill sets in stone old census data which no longer accurately reflect the needs of our school children.

My own State of New York stands to lose \$10 million should this conference report be enacted in its present form. Just since 1965, the number of eligible children in New York State has increased by 140 percent. On this basis, New York deserves an increase in funds of about 40 percent.

By recommitting this bill to conference, I am hopeful that a final bill will emerge which upholds the principles of title I. The purpose of title I, ESEA program is to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies serving areas with concentrations of children from low-income families to initiate, expand and improve their educational programs to meet the needs of educationally deprived children. If we are to adhere to the intent of title I, then we clearly must distribute funds in a manner which reflects migrations of disadvantaged children, as measured by the 1970 census.

To provide a smooth transition and to allow States a reasonable period to adjust their budgets to the new census data, I believe the formula should provide that every school district will receive not less than 90 percent of the amount it received in fiscal year 1973. While States in the aggregate should be limited to receiving no more than 20 percent above the amount received in fiscal year 1973, there should be no ceiling on the amount a local school district might receive.

To assure that the funds in this bill will be directed to where they are currently and urgently needed, H.R. 8877 must be recommitted to conference.

#### REESTABLISH THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AS A DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

**HON. B. F. SISK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to abolish the present Postal Service and reestablish the Post Office Department as a department of the executive branch of the Government.

I do this reluctantly because I was among those of us who supported the

Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 in the hope of improving our then deteriorating postal service.

Now, complaints about the Postal Service and poor mail delivery make up the larger and more constant part of the mail from my constituents.

People are angry, and they tell me so in no uncertain terms. The fact that the new Postal Service has been put under a "more efficient, more businesslike" semi-private corporation was well publicized in advance and has been retold in many newspaper and magazine articles, yet people are astonished to learn the Post Office is no longer part of the Federal Government.

Congress still votes the money which is officially designated "for the purpose of putting postal operations on a self-supporting basis." Frankly, that purpose does not appear to be about to be achieved. The postal corporation keeps making excuses, but it is obvious the moneysaving measures it has instituted are not working. The sophisticated machines that were supposed to electronically sort the mail at superhuman speeds either do not work or they break down easily and repairs are both expensive and time consuming. Probably even more expensive is the slump in the morale of postal workers, many of whom are begging their Congressmen to rescind the charter of the corporation and take back control of the post office.

The biggest bargain in the world used to be the tiny 2-cent stamp. In the days when letter mail cost 2 cents, residential deliveries were twice daily and letters went coast-to-coast in a week. Now, letter mail costs 8 cents, delivery is once-a-day, and you are lucky if your letter goes coast-to-coast in a week. We have air-mail which takes 13 days to go from San Francisco to Long Beach—not usually, of course, but the fact this can happen at all is an indictment of the service.

The effect of the Postal Service on our economy is almost beyond calculation. Prompt communication is the lifeblood of business. A few hours lost can cost thousands of dollars in factory downtime, can cause a business deal to fall through, can cause contract defaults and penalties. Multiply these instances by the thousands, and mail delays can cost millions. Far more, in fact, than the postal deficits which caused the shift in management. On the positive side—prompt, reliable mail delivery can help make our economic system function more efficiently. I am inclined to believe we should treat the post office as we treat any other Federal department. None of the others are required to be self-supporting, and they contribute far less.

The older, more experienced employees were encouraged to take early retirement. As overtime piled up, many overworked employees simply quit. At the same time, mail volume was growing toward the 100 billion pieces mark—there were 87.1 billion last year, and the 100 billion mark is forecast for the late 1970's. It is obvious some changes have to be made, or the whole system will 3,475 sacks of Christmas rush mail lay break down as it did in Charleston when untouched for weeks after the holidays.

The more complex a machine or a system is, the more parts it has to break down, short-circuit, or wear out. Engineers know the secret of reliability is to simplify. The fewer parts, the better. The more direct the solution, the better it works—and keeps working. What we need to do is simplify our system. For instance, three standard sizes of envelopes instead of 50 could save huge sums on handling and on machines that sort mail.

Congress no longer controls the post office. Some of you, my colleagues, though your patience is wearing thin, appear willing to give the corporation a few more years in which to make good. Can we afford it? I do not think so.

#### EQUAL CREDIT FOR WOMEN

### HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Equal Credit Act, a bill which I hope will end the discrimination that exists against women who try unsuccessfully to get an extension of credit for housing, education, jobs, and consumer products. It would be unlawful for any creditor or credit card issuer to discriminate on account of sex or marital status. This is an area that has been long neglected, and the result has been a serious denial of equal status to many women.

I would like to point out some of the findings of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, which took a careful look at this problem and concluded:

- (1) Single women have more trouble obtaining credit than single men.
- (2) Creditors generally require a woman, upon marrying, to reapply for credit—usually in her husband's name. This is not true for men.
- (3) Creditors often do not count a wife's income when a married couple applies for credit.
- (4) Creditors often will not extend credit to a married woman in her own name.
- (5) Widows or divorced women often have trouble re-establishing credit.

There is no apparent financial reason for credit companies to deny credit to women who meet the same requirements as men. But they do. Most evidence suggests that women are at least as good credit risks as men. David Durand concluded back in 1941 that women are better credit risks than men. He also concluded that there is no difference in risk between married and single persons. In the meantime, a woman's credit rating is often hampered by the fact that many States will not grant her the legal status to contract debts in her own name.

The denial of equal credit opportunities to women, married or single, hurts the entire economy. It affects mobility, educational opportunities, life style, product sales, job opportunities. For a married woman, it affects her family's status as well as her own. As more and more women become part of our permanent work force, it is imperative that

they be able to use credit equally with the other half of the population.

It is a very serious matter in our society today when a person is unable to obtain credit, especially when they are entitled to it. People use credit cards or loans to buy cars, houses, clothes, gas to get to work, or even finance an education. Any woman who cannot lawfully obtain credit in her own name has a large disadvantage in trying to improve her lot in life.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which I have introduced today is strong action, but strong action is required so that women may obtain their lawful rights and we can strengthen our economy. I hope Congress will see fit to act quickly on this bill and end this form of discrimination.

The text of the bill follows:

#### A BILL TO PROTECT DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX OR MARITAL STATUS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS SEEKING CREDIT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

##### SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Equal Credit Act".

#### PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX OR MARITAL STATUS

SEC. 2. (a) (1) It shall be unlawful for any creditor or card issuer to discriminate on account of sex or marital status against any individual with respect to the approval or denial or terms of credit in connection with any credit sale, any loan or mortgage, or any other extension of credit, or with respect to the issuance, renewal, denial, or terms of any credit card. It shall be unlawful for any lessor of real or personal property to discriminate on the basis of sex or marital status against any individual entering into a lease agreement with respect to such property.

(2) For the purpose of extending credit or issuing, renewing, denying, or determining the terms of any credit card—

(A) with respect to a married couple or either spouse, any creditor or card issuer shall take into account the combined incomes of both spouses if both spouses are obligated; and

(B) with respect to any individual, any creditor or card issuer may not rely on the probability or assumption that—

(i) the income of such individual may be diminished because of the sex or marital status of such individual; or

(ii) the rate of increase in the income of such individual may be affected by the sex or marital status of such individual.

(b) (1) Any creditor or card issuer who discriminates against any individual in a manner prohibited by subsection (a) is liable to such individual in an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) in the case of an individual action, not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000; or

(B) in the case of a class action, not more than the greater of \$50,000 or 2 per centum of the net worth of the creditor or card issuer, as the case may be, as of the end of the creditor's or card issuer's fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the discrimination occurred; and

(C) in the case of any successful action to enforce the foregoing liability, the costs of the action together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court.

(2) Any action under this section may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction during the one year period commencing on the date of occurrence of the violation.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 3. (a) Compliance with the requirements imposed under this Act shall be enforced under—

(1) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, in the case of—

(A) national banks, by the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System), by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(D) banks (other than cooperative banks) which are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(2) section 5(d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, section 407 of the National Housing Act, and sections 6(1), and 17 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (acting directly or through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation), in the case of any institution subject to any of those provisions and any building and loan, savings and loan, or homestead association, or cooperative bank which is not subject to any of those provisions;

(3) the Federal Credit Union Act, by the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in the case of any credit union, whether or not insured in accordance with the provisions of such Act.

(b) For the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (a) of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection, a violation of this Act or any regulation prescribed by such agency under this Act shall be deemed to be a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. In addition to its powers under any provision of law specifically referred to in subsection (a), each of the agencies referred to in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with this Act, any other authority conferred on it by law.

(c) Except to the extent that enforcement of this Act is specifically committed to some other agency under subsection (a), the Federal Trade Commission shall enforce such requirements. For the purpose of the exercise by the Federal Trade Commission of its functions and powers under the Federal Trade Commission Act, a violation of this Act or any regulation prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission under this Act shall be deemed a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. All of the functions and powers of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act are available to the Commission to enforce compliance by any person with this Act, irrespective of whether that person is engaged in commerce or meets any other jurisdictional tests in the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(d) Any agency referred to in subsection (a) and the Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe regulations to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

#### CRIMINAL SANCTION

Sec. 4. Whoever willfully and knowingly violates any provision of section 2 or any regulation prescribed to enforce the requirements imposed under such section shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

#### DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5. For purposes of this Act, the term—

(1) "Credit" means the right granted by a creditor to a debtor to defer payment of debt or to incur debt and defer its payment.

(2) "Credit sale" refers to any sale with respect to which credit is extended or arranged by the seller.

(3) "Creditor" means any person who extends, or arranges for the extension of, credit in connection with loans, sales of property or services, or otherwise, whether or not a finance charge or late payment charge is required.

(4) "Credit card" means any card, plate, coupon book, or other credit device existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services on credit.

(5) "Card issuer" means any person who issues a credit card, or the agent of such person with respect to such card.

(6) "Mortgage" means that term as defined by section 201 of the National Housing Act.

(7) "Lessor" means one who grants use and possession of real or personal property in consideration of something to be rendered.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

SPEECH BY DR. EDWARD J. ANDERSON

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the education of our youth is of supreme importance to all of us who have the responsibility of holding public office.

When new and innovative educational concepts are put forward by respected professionals in that field, they become a matter of great interest to those of us who must make critical policy decisions regarding new programs.

In a recent address, Dr. Edward J. Anderson, superintendent of the Anne Arundel County schools in my district, outlined a program that I feel warrants our attention.

I will not attempt to paraphrase his articulate exposition of this interesting proposal. I, therefore, submit the full text of his speech for consideration by my colleagues:

SPEECH BY DR. EDWARD J. ANDERSON

I am pleased to be here with you this evening to talk with you about the relationships of the public schools and the organizations you represent.

Before I finish this evening, I should like to make a proposal that I hope will be of some interest to you. Briefly, the proposal is that we develop a joint effort for the education of youth between the schools of Anne Arundel County and the businesses and the governmental institutions within the County. Or, in other words, between the schools and you who employ the product of the schools.

I believe this proposal is of some consequence. It is not a new idea. In fact, this idea proposes to build on a beginning which is already here. That we utilize knowledge which we have already acquired to improve the education of our youth.

I am sure that everyone in this room has read considerably during the last few years about the problems of the school systems, not only of Anne Arundel County but of the Nation. You are well aware that there are critics who believe that the public school system has been a failure, and that it needs a drastic overhauling. There are those who would go so far as to do away with the public school system.

I have sharp disagreement with their point of view and I should like to take an opposing

position that the public school system of this Nation, and Anne Arundel County specifically, has been extremely successful. At the same time, I should like to make the point that the school system does, indeed, need to alter its direction and provide more realistically for the education of people.

In order to make those changes which should be made in the school systems of this nation and Anne Arundel County specifically we will have to work cooperatively with you. The school system cannot go it alone. Without going into specifics we would have to admit that the public school system of this nation, and therefore of this county, have been successful. The economy of this nation, the industrial might of this nation, the technological advancements of the people of this nation—and even the standards of living of the people of this nation are what they are today mainly because of the public school system of this nation. Without the public school system this nation would not have been the first to place men upon the moon.

One of the great achievements of this nation has been our ability to produce an ever increasing abundance of food by fewer and fewer people. The public school system has played a major role in the development of agri-business and through that development has freed its people from the land, therefore making it possible for the computer age to burst upon us. Were it not for our system of public education the world would not be what it is today.

Instead of being apologetic about the success of the public school, each of us should be proud of what we have done. Despite our successes there are still youth and adults who cannot read effectively and who cannot adjust to this highly sophisticated society our educational system has been responsible for creating.

We do need to update our educational concepts—we do need to improve public education for youth, and I believe that the public school system has attempted to do too much on its own and that public education should delimit its activities, rather than to expand them. Did you know that the Anne Arundel County public school system runs a transportation system which moves over 100,000 passengers a day and provides more than 350,000 lunches a month?

This is only a sample of the things we do before we get to our task of educating young people. There are those who would add to our programs—who would have us take care of the health of the people, even take care of the rearing of children, almost from infancy. The public school system cannot be all things to all people. It can only be one of the institutions responsible for the welfare of the nation and the education of its people.

I would now suggest to you that you who employ the products of the school system also must now become an integral part of the education of youth, and I would add—adults. No longer can any firm which employs the product of the school system expect that system to produce workers equipped to carry out the complex duties you expect from them.

Quite seriously, I would like to propose to you this evening that we set the stage here in Anne Arundel County for the development of a joint venture between you and the school system to plan and implement a concept of education and work which will truly meet the needs of human beings.

I should like to support my proposal with some data. At the present time, in our school system, we have approximately 5,000 youth in each of our three top grades. These are young people of 16, 17 and 18 years of age who will soon be coming into the job market.

At the present time we have a co-op student census of 2,393 students. Many of you here employ students today in our cooperative work study program. As a matter of fact,

as of this time, 293 firms are presently employing 697 students. Specifically, in automated data processing 161 students; in cooperative office education 134 students; in cooperative occupational programs 165 students; in distributive education 146 students—in health occupations 38 students; and in trade and industry 53 students. These students are currently employed by the county, state and federal governments—by the Treasury Department, the Motor Vehicle Administration, the Defense Department, fire department, telephone company, automobile dealers, savings banks, insurance companies, retail and department stores, doctors, hospitals, pharmacists, nursing homes, engineering firms, hotels, motels, and restaurants, and others. This is an extensive array of employees which has the possibility for providing the basis for the development and implementation, for what could be, in my opinion, a most exciting and effective education program.

The proposal I make to you this evening is one that takes the concept of work and broadens it into an extensive program of school and work far beyond our modest co-op program.

It appears to me that the concept of work is one which must become an integral part of the public educational system. As a point of interest, one of the goals of the public school system of Anne Arundel County is that no young person should finish twelve years of schooling in the county schools without having the capability of earning a living. Toward this end the Board of Education has developed and is presently implementing an extensive concept of career education. This concept of career education begins in the elementary schools and will be expanded through all levels of the school system. The attempt is to have youngsters at all ages become familiar with the concept of work, to understand why work is important to every person, and to try to understand the great variety of job opportunities which will be available to them as they grow up. The concepts of work are being integrated into the schools' curriculum. The young person begins to realize that reading and arithmetic are related to work at an early age. The young persons realize that reading is an important tool which will be needed throughout their lives. There is a realization that the school system must provide human beings with the tools for self-education and those basic tools are no different now than they were many centuries ago. Those tools being reading, arithmetic and the ability to express one's self orally and in writing—the ability to listen and to understand, and the ability to get along with one's fellow man.

There is today in our schools a realization that the school cannot provide real life situations which are so absolutely necessary for the development of youth if youth is to assume its place as adults in our society in an orderly manner. The oftentimes tragic events of the last decade have demonstrated this point to us in the most dramatic ways. Now we have legally reduced the age of maturity to age 18, and this act will most certainly have an impact on all of us.

We recognize that the youth need to engage in productive activities with older persons. Youth have been isolated from adults in our society for these many years and there is no question but that in recent years those people working in education are coming to realize many of our problems spring from this point alone. The young people are drawing their models from other young people. During the last decade we have seen the result of very active youth using other youth for models. Those persons who study youth and its needs appear to agree that it is essential for our society to provide adult models for youth. Such an adult model is necessary for the development of human beings as they progress from youth into adulthood.

One extremely important aspect of education is gradually being recognized, and that is that education should be an appendage for work, and work should not be the appendage of education, and that it may well be that the most effective and efficient way to provide the needed adult model for youth is through the concept of work.

Let us expand on this point for a moment. Work is whatever a human being does for a living. All of us here work. Too often, for young people, work and vocational education have been equated to blue collar jobs. To me, work is whatever the young person should select as a means of earning a living.

The proposal I make to you this evening is one which would take into consideration the goals, interests and abilities of youth. The details of such a proposal cannot be developed here. Indeed much planning is yet to be done. In broad general terms school and work would cover a twelve month period of time. It would not be limited to our present short term work-study program but the work part of the program would cover a minimum of from two to three years of the student's educational program. The kind of work and study schedule would be adapted to the needs of the students and the employer. It may well be that there would be no regular school year as we now know it.

It will be necessary to set up safeguards to prevent the exploitation of youth, for we would never want to go back to the days when children were exploited for commercial gain. The exploitation of children has been a black mark on humanity. On the other hand, we have moved too far in the direction of no work for youth, and it is necessary to make some adjustments so that youth can have their place in adult life. There would also have to be safeguards to protect the jobs of adult workers. For we are not proposing the replacement of the adult worker with the youth worker.

We would also need to work out arrangements with you concerning the many details which become obvious as we plan this joint venture. We would have to set up a task group to explore the potentials of our proposals and develop a set of operational guidelines. Cognitive skills would probably be the primary task of the school. Job oriented skills might well be the primary task of the employer. Schools such as our vocational-technical center would certainly be used in the training of skills in certain areas for both youth and adults. That excellent facility could serve to provide advanced training for adults already on the job. The staff to teach the youth, both in the school and in the service of the employer, would need to work together and plan together to insure a proper education in both cognitive and job skills.

I would like to hazard a guess that when we mount such a program there will be major benefits for all—the student, the employer, and the adult employee. And that youth will take its place in society without disrupting society. Adults, also, would profit from the vitality of youth and the relationship with youth. This proposal is neither radical nor unique. I believe it is the result of the evolutionary process of education.

I should like to call to your attention a report that is going to be released very shortly by the National Institute for Education. The report is titled "Youth, Transition to Adulthood". It was prepared by a panel on youth of the President's Science Advisory Committee. This panel was chaired by Dr. James Coleman, of Johns Hopkins University. The report focuses on the problems of youth, education and the process for assimilating youth into the adult society. This is an absolutely essential process, for each of us was once a youth and the youth of today will become adults. That is an inevitable process.

## MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

### HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD each month the monthly calendar of the Smithsonian Institution. The November calendar of events follows:

#### NOVEMBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

##### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Free Film Theatre.—*The Congo*. Narrated by Julian Bond, this film traces 1500 years of Congo history through its art and culture, and includes the music and dance of the Watusi, Waganda, Bakuba and Bapende. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. First in a series on Black African Heritage sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates Women's Committee.

##### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Exhibition.—*Shaker*. Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the Shakers in this country. The Shaker achievement is summed up in this three-part exhibition of Shaker furniture and objects from the Faith and Edward Deming Andrews Collections; textile and costume renderings from the Index of American Design; and inspirational drawings that include "The Tree of Life," the Shaker symbol. The Renwick Gallery, through April 7, 1974.

Exhibition.—*Tribal Costumes of Southern Africa—Watercolor Portraits by Verda V. Peters and Olemara Peters*. Over 400 watercolors documenting the colorful originality of the clothing of the peoples of Southern Africa. Museum of Natural History.

##### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Films for Kids.—*World Without Sun*, by Jacques Cousteau—one of the great documentary films. 2 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Bldg. \$3 general, \$2 Associates. Call 381-5157.

Rehabilitation Medicine Films.—*Candidate for a Stroke; Making a Difference*. Shown in conjunction with the current exhibition *Triumphing over Disability: 200 Years of Rehabilitation Medicine in the United States*. Other related films are shown each Friday, 12:30-2 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Medical Sciences.

##### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Lecture/Discussion.—*Uses of African Architecture in Black America*, by Gregory S. Peniston, Professor, Howard University Department of Architecture, 3 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.

##### OPEN HOUSE

National Collection of Fine Arts. A behind-the-scenes look at the Conservation Laboratory, Library research facilities, Graphics Workshop, Print and Drawing Department, Frame Shop, Silkscreen Shop, and shipping and storage areas; talks by the curators; tours of the collections. Refreshments will be served. 2-5 p.m.

Homage to George Gershwin & Todd Duncan.—Celebrating the 75th anniversary of the birth of composer George Gershwin and the 70th birthday of singer Todd Duncan. Guest of honor Duncan, who played *Porgy* on Broadway, is joined by singer Joan Morris, composer William Bolcom on the piano and author Kay Halle in a tribute to Gershwin. Reception follows. Tickets: \$7.50 general, \$6 Associates, 8 p.m. The film *Porgy and Bess*, will be shown at 3 p.m. Film tickets \$2 gen-

eral, \$1.50 Associates. Call 381-5157 for information.

##### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Lecture/Discussion.—*African Traditional Medicine*, by Nana Kwabena Brown, 7 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Art Lecture.—*Sculpture at the Philadelphia Centennial, 1876*. Dr. David Sellin, post-doctoral fellow at the National Collection, will discuss the character, background and significance of the sculpture of the Centennial Exposition of 1876—the mid-point in our national history and a turning point in American Art. First in a series of four lectures on American sculpture covering the period 1830-1930. 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts. Remaining lectures: Nov. 12, 19, 26.

##### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Slides.—*African Children*. Travelogue about black children in Nigeria and Gambia. Created especially for children by Fletcher Smith of the museum staff, the program is accompanied by various artifacts that can be touched and handled. 10 a.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Free Film Theatre.—*The Bend of the Niger*. Narrated by Ossie Davis, this film follows one of the continent's great rivers from West Africa to the Atlantic Ocean, and contrasts the nomadic and river peoples. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

##### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Free Film Theatre.—*The Bend of the Niger*.—Repeat. See November 7 for details.

Creative Screen.—*Autumn: Frost Country*—the poetry of Robert Frost, the music of Erik Satie and the photography of Fred Hudson combine to create a cinépoem. *Glass—Its Design, Shape and Color*—the manufacture of handmade glass at the Kosta Glasbruk in Sweden; *A Search for Form with Harvey Littleton*—Littleton discusses technique and esthetics in his studio and demonstrates his personal way of working with glass; *Glass-leerdam*—hand craftsmanship and mechanized mass production compared in a Dutch factory. Four-film program begins 11 a.m., 12:15, 1:30 p.m. The Renwick Gallery.

##### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Rehabilitation Medicine Films.—*So They May Walk*—distributed by the Sister Kenny Institute; *Help for Young Hearts; Back on the Job*—distributed by the Washington Heart Association. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Sponsored by the Division of Medical Sciences.

##### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11

String Bands Old and New.—*Bill Monroe*, father of blue grass music, presents the first concert in the series, along with his group, the *Blue Grass Boys*, and two guest fiddlers, *Charles Smith and Tater Tate*. Free workshop—4:30 p.m. Concert—8 p.m. \$5.50 general admission; \$5 Associates. Series subscription (3 concerts), \$15. Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Division of Performing Arts.

Contact Africa.—An afternoon of dances, songs and games of Africa directed by Kojo Baden, of Ghana. 3 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

##### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Art Lecture.—*The Public Monument in American Sculpture, 1880-1930*. Michael Richman, Assistant to the Director, National Portrait Gallery, lectures on the numerous portrait statues and memorials now considered an important American art form. 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

Concert.—*Janos Scholz* performs sonatas by J. S. Bach, Brahms, and Debussy on the viola da gamba and cello, with *Helen Hollis* of the Smithsonian Division of Musical Instruments, on harpsichord and piano. Reception follows. 9 p.m. Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building, \$8

general, \$6 Associates. Call 381-5157 for ticket information.

Audubon Lecture.—*Wildlife by Day and Night*, by Karl Maslowski. 5:30 and 8:30 p.m., Baird Auditorium Natural History Building. \$2.50 general admission; \$1.50 members. Children's tickets \$1.50 and \$1. Co-sponsored by the Audubon Naturalist Society and the Smithsonian Resident Associates. Call 381-5157 for ticket information.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Oriental Art Lecture.—*Two White-Robed Kannon in the Freer Gallery*, by Yoshiaki Shimizu of Princeton University. 8:30 p.m., Freer Gallery of Art. Exhibition galleries open prior to the lecture at 6:30 p.m.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Tie-Dye Demonstration by James Campbell, exhibits specialist. Persons attending may bring an object and participate in a workshop. 10 a.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. For more information, call 678-1200.

Free Film Theatre.—*The Slave Coast*—an exploration of the Southern part of West Africa with visits to the Yoruba, with their distinctive art and talking drums, and to the Ashanti, renowned for their use of gold in ceremonial objects. Narrated by Maya Angelou. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium.

American Aviation Historical Society. 8 p.m., National Air and Space Museum conference room. Public is invited.

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Free Film Theatre.—*The Slave Coast*. Repeat. See November 14 for details.

National Capital Shell Club.—Monthly meeting and program. 8 p.m., Room 43, Natural History Building. Public is invited.

Exhibition.—*Boxes and Bowls: Decorated Containers by 19th Century Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian Indian Artists*. Eighty carved, painted, bone-and-shell, inlaid-wood and carved stone boxes, and dippers of horn. Second exhibition in a series of significant creative work by Indians of North America. The Renwick Gallery through November 1974.

Lecture.—*The Rococo in English Pottery and Porcelain*. J. V. G. Mallet, Deputy Keeper, Ceramics Dept., Victoria and Albert Museum, discusses the effect of 18th century imported Rococo style on the English porcelain industry. 8 p.m., Old Smithsonian "Castle" Building. \$3 general; \$2 Associates. Call 381-5157.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Rehabilitation Medicine Films.—*The Person Within*—distributed by the Clark School for the Deaf; and a film on the Burke Rehabilitation Hospital in New York. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Sponsored by the Division of Medical Sciences.

Exhibition.—*Air Traffic Control*. The history and techniques from the need and early concepts as they developed in the 1920's to the introduction of radar and up through the sophisticated equipment and personnel used in present-day systems that control millions of passengers, and vast mail and freight service. Exhibit includes realistically simulated air traffic control operations and simulated flight with slides and movies shown in an airliner cabin "theatre" to tell the story of behind-the-scenes happenings of air traffic control and controllers. Arts and Industries Building.

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

Story of Ram.—Indian scholar *Suvira Kapur* relates the timeless Hindu epic of Ramayana, in a program designed for young people. 11 a.m. National Collection of Fine Arts. \$3 general, \$2 Associates. Call 381-5157 for tickets.

#### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18

Poetry/Song/Dance.—*360° of Africa*, performed by *The People's Poets*. Special guests include Joan Hillsman and the Hillsman

Gospel Singers, and Lisa Woolfolk, Miss Black D.C. of 1971. Maurice Watson will M.C. 5 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

Jazz Heritage Concert.—Earl Hines, father of jazz piano, opens this series with a rare solo performance. 8 p.m., Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building. \$4.50 general admission, \$4 Associates. Series subscription (8 concerts), \$32. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Division of Performing Arts. Free workshop, 4:30 p.m.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Kerala Kalamandalam Kathakali.—India's greatest theatrical company presents two evenings of acting, dancing and music, with elaborate make-up, colorful costumes and jeweled headresses. 8 p.m., Baird Auditorium, National History Building. Prices: \$5.50 general admission, \$5 Associates, \$4 students and senior citizens. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Division of Performing Arts.

Performing Arts Lecture.—*James DePriest*, Associate Conductor, National Symphony Orchestra, discusses past, present and future of the symphony. 7:30 p.m. \$6 general, \$5 Associates. Call 381-5157 for ticket information. Sponsor—Resident Associates.

Art Lecture.—*Modern Tendencies in American Sculpture 1910-1930*. Roberta Tarbell, currently doing research under a Smithsonian fellowship, will speak on the development of modern American sculpture in the early 20th century, and the innovators who were influenced by cubism and primitive African and archaic Greek sculpture. 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Kerala Kalamandalam Kathakali.—Second evening of performance. See November 19 for details.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

Luncheon Forum.—*Early History of the Space Age*. Informal discussion led by Dr. Eugene M. Emme. 12 noon. Room 449, Smithsonian Institution "Castle" Building. Sponsored by the National Air and Space Museum.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23

Rehabilitation Medicine Films.—*Kevin Is Four*, a young boy learns to use an artificial arm and leg; *Better Odds for a Living*, distributed by the Washington Heart Association. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building Auditorium. Sponsored by the Division of Medical Sciences.

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24

The American Music Group.—19th Century American Music performed by 35 singers under the direction of Neely Bruce. A Longfellow poem, a child's fairy tale, and a theater piece are included, all set to music by American composers. 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, Museum of History and Technology. \$3.50 general admission, \$3 Associates. Series subscription (13 concerts), \$25. Call 381-5395 for reservations. Sponsored by the Division of Musical Instruments, Friends of Music at the Smithsonian and the Division of Performing Arts.

#### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.—A varied afternoon program that will include a slide presentation on *African Influences on Afro-American Art*, and a sampling of authentic Ethiopian food for refreshment. Stanley Anderson, a native Anacostian, former member of the City Council and a founder of the Neighborhood Museum, will be honored. 3 p.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26

Art Lecture.—*American Neoclassical Sculpture in the National Collection of Fine Arts*. Russell Burke, currently with the NCPA, will speak on the production process and the patronage that encouraged the 19th century American sculpture. Final lecture in this series. 12:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Museum Careers Seminar.—Practical demonstrations by the staff of Africa and its history in the museum world. 10 a.m., Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Will continue on November 29.

Free Film Theatre.—*Africa's Gift*. The history, culture, and beauty of Africa and its profound and direct influence on American culture. Narrated by Gordon Parks. 12:30, 1:30 p.m. History and Technology Building Auditorium. (This film will not be repeated on Thursday.)

The Ascent of Man.—*Lower Than the Angels*—first in a series of 13 films produced by BBC TV and Time-Life Films featuring Dr. Jacob Bronowski and his personal views of the history of man seen through a history of science. Sponsored by the Smithsonian's Free Film Theatre and the Office of Seminars. Remaining films are scheduled for 12 successive weeks. All films begin 8 p.m., Wednesdays, Baird Auditorium, Natural History Building and are repeated 12:30 p.m., Thursdays, History and Technology Building auditorium.

Ascent of Man.—*Lower Than the Angels*. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Repeat. See November 28 for details.

Creative Screen.—*Autumn: Frost Country; Glass—Its Design, Shape and Color; A Search for Form with Harvey Littleton; Glas-leer-dam*. Repeat. See November 8 for details.

Exhibition.—*Modern American Woodcuts*. Survey of 20th century American woodcuts reveals the expressiveness and attractiveness of this art form that began in ancient times. Artists represented include Milton Avery and Leonard Baskin. National Collection of Fine Arts, through January 27, 1974.

Rehabilitation Medicine Films.—*Sunrise at Campobello*, distributed by Warner Brothers, Inc. 12:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Sponsored by the Division of Medical Sciences.

OTHER EVENTS—SPONSORED BY THE SMITHSONIAN RESIDENT ASSOCIATE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—CALL 381-5157

Fall Film Trips.—Some of the most outstanding independent films being made in the country today. Nov. 4, 11, 18 and 25-5:30 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1.25 general; \$.75 Associates; \$1 students.

Art Series.—*Pop, Minimal and Conceptual*. Max Protetch discusses the art of Andy Warhol, Robert Morris, and Christo, and the movements with which they are associated. Nov. 7, 14, Dec. 5. Series—\$16 general, \$12 Associates.

The Women's Movement.—Nov. 8—Phyllis Schlafly, opposition leader to Equal Rights Amendment; Nov. 15—Midge Decter; Nov. 29—Robin Reiss. 8 p.m., History and Technology Building auditorium. Individual lectures: \$8 general; \$6 Associates.

Sonnets and Lyrics.—Two evenings with four major American poets. Nov. 9—John Ashbery; Josephine Jacobson. Dec. 7—Lucille Clifton; Michael Lally. 8 p.m. Series tickets \$9 general; \$7 Associates. Individual tickets, \$5 and \$4.

Luncheon Talks With Museum Directors.—Nov. 14—Wilbur Harvey Hunter, Director, Peale Museum, Baltimore. Nov. 28—James Biddle, President, The National Trust for Historic Preservation. 12 noon. Individual tickets, \$12.50 general; \$11.50 Associates. Cocktails and buffet included.

Chinese Art Seminar.—Two-day intensive survey. Joan Stanley-Baker, art historian and author, covers the development of Chinese painting and calligraphy, from the dawn of artistic awareness to the present. Nov. 17 and 18 (10 a.m. and 11 a.m.). \$30 general; \$20 Associates. Tea, refreshments included.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS

Museum of History and Technology  
Steam Engines. Wednesday through Friday, 1-1:30 p.m. 1st floor.

**Machine Tools.** Wednesday through Friday, 1-2 p.m. 1st floor.

**Spinning and Weaving.**—Tuesday through Thursday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 1st floor.

**Printing and Typefounding.** Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2-4 p.m., 3rd floor.

**Musical Instruments.** A selection of 18th and 19th century instruments, and American folk instruments, Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor, 1:30 p.m. Mondays and Fridays—keyboard; Wednesdays—lute and guitar; Thursdays—folk.

**Music Machines.—American Style.** Mechanical and electronic music machines. Monday through Friday, 1 p.m., 2nd floor. As part of this exhibit, excerpts from musical films are shown continuously.

**Dial-a-Museum.**—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

#### PUPPET THEATRE

##### Arts and Industries Building

**Patchwork.**—An original anthology of children's songs, poems and stories performed by the puppets and people of Allan Stevens and Company. Wednesdays-Fridays, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., Saturdays and Sundays, 11:00 a.m., 12:30 and 2:20 p.m. Admission: \$1.25 children or adults; \$1 Smithsonian Associates; 75 cents, groups of 25 or more. For reservations call 381-5395. Tickets, as available, will be sold at the time of performance. No holiday performance.

#### Experimentarium

Experimental prototype of the Spacearium that will open in 1976. Demonstration show simulates an Apollo launch, explains the different colors of stars, describes pulsars and shows an imaginary quasar on the edge of the universe. Half-hour demonstrations—Monday through Friday, 4:30 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3 and 4 p.m. This is a developmental facility and a testing ground for new effects. Shows may be cancelled for revisions or reprogramming. To verify schedule, call 381-6264.

**Deadline for December calendar entries:** November 5. The Smithsonian Monthly Office of Public Affairs. Editor: Lillas Wiltshire.

**Calendar requests.**—Mail to Central Information Desk, Great Hall, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560. For changes of address, include mailing label.

#### RADIO SMITHSONIAN

**Radio Smithsonian,** a program of music and conversation growing out of the Institution's many activities, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for November:

4th—*The Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz, Part I*, with Martin Williams, Director, Smithsonian Jazz Studies Program, spotlighting a new album issued by the Division of Performing Arts.

11th—*The Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz, Part II*.

18th—*Renewing the Environment*, with anthropologist Margaret Meade and John Milton of Thershold, a new environmental organization; *Beetle-mania*. Prof. Carl Lindroth of Sweden and Dr. Terry Erwin, Smithsonian, explain why they study beetles and what they've learned.

25th—*Exploring Astronomy*. Dr. George Field, Director, Center for Astrophysics of the Smithsonian and Harvard College. *Protecting a Paradise*. John Hayden, Governor of American Samoa, and Smithsonian botanist Arthur Dahl look at efforts to protect the environment of that area.

#### HOURS

(Open 7 days a week)

Arts and Industries Building, Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Air and Space Museum, National Mu-

seum of History and Technology, National Museum of Natural History, National Portrait Gallery, The Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution Building—10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum—10 a.m.-6 p.m. Monday through Friday; 1-6 p.m. weekends.

National Zoo Buildings—9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

**Domestic Study Tours.**—for further details write Mrs. Kilkenny, Room 106-SI, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

**Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades National Park:** Nov. 11-18.

**Hawaiian Islands:** Jan. 17-31, 1974.

**Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts:** Jan. 25-27.

**Baja California Whale Observation Cruise:** Feb. 4-11, 1974.

**Georgia Mound Builders:** Feb. 18-24.

(Due to circumstances beyond our control, some October calendars were not delivered. We hope this did not inconvenience you.)

**Dial-a-phenomenon.**—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, June 3, 1971.

#### LOCAL MAN GETS MEDAL

### HON. EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ESHLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my colleagues aware of the accomplishments of my valued constituent, Antonio Palumbo, who recently was honored by the Italian Government with the decoration of "Cavaliere" in the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity.

The Italian Republic conferred the award on Mr. Palumbo for his aid to victims of natural calamities in Italy, his work to uphold the prestige of the Italian people and his activities that resulted in strengthening the relations of deep friendship between the United States and Italy.

While it is the Italian Government that singled out Mr. Palumbo for this recognition, it is his adopted country, the United States, that truly owes him a vote of thanks. Much of his work over 60 years has centered on helping fellow Italians to attain American citizenship. We have all profited from that work because our Nation has been the beneficiary of the skills, the intellect, and the love of country that these immigrants he helped brought with them.

The Lancaster New Era told Mr. Palumbo's story in an excellent article, and I would like to place that article in the Record at this point:

LOCAL MAN TO GET MEDAL: ITALY HONORS PALUMBO FOR HIS CIVIC WORK

(By Sam Taylor)

Antonio Palumbo is a little like those brokerage house advertisements—he's "bullish on America."

The 77-year-old Italian-American has lived in Lancaster for nearly 60 years. In that time he has embraced his adopted land with a fervor unknown to a lot of native-born Americans, but he has never forgotten the land of his birth.

Ever since he crossed the ocean as a steer-

age passenger and passed through the terrifying and bewildering process of entry through Ellis Island in 1914, he's been a firm believer in perpetuating the "good" in his Italian heritage and applying it to the "good" he found here.

#### GETS SURPRISE

It may have been a surprise to the soft-spoken and intense little man when the mailman dropped a letter in the box at his home at 626 Race Ave. one morning in September.

But the contents of that letter was certainly no surprise to his friends, many of them fellow Italians he helped over the rough road of transition to American citizenship, many of them the successful sons and daughters of fellow countrymen he helped teach the American way.

The letter, from the Italian Counsel General in Philadelphia, summed up three score years for Palumbo.

#### BESTOWS MEDAL

"I have the honor," wrote the official, "to inform you that the Presidente of the Italian Republic has been pleased to confer upon you the decoration of 'Cavaliere' in the Order 'Star of Italian Solidarity', as a token of appreciation for the support you have given in many activities aimed at aiding victims of natural calamities in Italy, at upholding the prestige of the Italian people, and at strengthening the relations of deep friendship so happily uniting our two beloved countries."

"I wasn't just surprised, I was stunned," Palumbo says of the letter.

"I was surprised because I have always felt that I had never been able to do much for the country I love and live in, or the country from which I came."

The Order was created by the Italian government in 1948. As an expression of gratitude to Italians living abroad, or foreigners who have been most active in contributing to the reconstruction of Italy after the devastation of World War II, and who are most active in contributing to friendly relations between Italy and their countries.

The President of the Italian Republic is the head of the Order and the decoration is in the shape of a star.

Palumbo has not received the decoration yet—presentation is awaiting the formation of an appropriate testimonial program.

Palumbo was born in the village of Pentadattilo in the Province of Reggio, Calabria. Before emigrating to America he completed junior high school studies in Melito, Italy.

"When I arrived in New York," he said, "I was just short of 18, didn't know a word of English," said Palumbo who speaks his adopted tongue like a native with the patina of Italian accent.

He has been a naturalized citizen of the U.S. since 1919, and served in the U.S. Armed Forces the same year.

For a time after his arrival here, he attended classes at Boys' High School, and completed the correspondence course of study in electricity from the Industrial Training Institute in Chicago.

#### UPHILL ROAD

While he won't admit it to this day, learning to be an American was an uphill road.

"I had to learn a language as well as get an education," he said.

Palumbo began the activities which led to the honor he has received in 1923.

It was on a visit to his parents that he noted that the old ruin of a school house, a frame building built in 1908 as a temporary structure after an earthquake, was still standing and still in use.

#### HELPED BUILD SCHOOL

"The townspeople," he said, "came to me and asked me to help them find a way to build a new fire-proof school building."

"Then," he said, "they appointed me to the school building committee to raise the funds. I put on a drive among the local peo-

ple, and interested a Milan newspaper in the drive.

"I had to stay there 11 months," he said with a grin, "but we raised 40,000 lira and the school was built in 1924."

#### HOME FOR CLUB

Back home, this interest in his fellow countrymen was growing, and in 1935, he obtained the first home for the Italian-American Citizens Club at 151 N. Queen St.

A large loose-leaf notebook tells the story of his efforts on the behalf of fellow countrymen in obtaining citizenship.

There are letters straightening out tangles on birth certificates, correcting mistakes on preliminary applications, and other problems encountered by the new citizens.

In many cases he visited the homes of the new citizens to stress the importance of their filing for citizenship, and often he would drag out his portable typewriter and fill out the necessary papers on the spot.

#### NEVER CHARGED

One of the beneficiaries of his volunteer work said this week that "he never charged any of us for any of his time, and he worked long hours to see to it that we became citizens."

While working in this field, he found time to organize and direct an Italian language school for the sons and daughters of the immigrants.

"I thought," he said, "it was important for the American children to learn their heritage language."

#### HEADED CLUB

In 1940 as chairman of the Italian-American Citizens Club committee on naturalization he joined forces with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the sponsorship of a non-citizens class for aliens in the city, held at the Stevens Elementary School.

Palumbo has one hope now to immortalize one of his lifetime heroes, Christopher Columbus, with a statue of the explorer to be placed in Lancaster Square.

He broached the subject in a letter to the mayor a couple of years ago, has preliminary sketches in his possession, and is waiting to carry the project further.

#### MET WIFE

While he was working long hours to help the newer American, Palumbo was also busy making a living as an electrician for himself, his wife, Dorothea whom he met and married in his native village on a visit in 1927, a son Frank and a daughter Porsia, both of whom are now teachers in local school systems.

His first job was as an electrician with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He served for a time with the Armstrong Cork Co. in the research department.

For 17 years he was employed in the electrical department of the Burnham Boiler Co., spent a year as an aircraft electrician at Olmsted Air Force Base, and then served for 18 years as an electrician at the Lancaster plant of RCA.

When he received his first Italian passport he says there was a note attached to it that enjoined him to "obey the laws of the country to which I was going, be a good citizen, and do nothing to reflect against my homeland."

Antonio Palumbo has faithfully fulfilled that injunction in service to both his native and his adopted country.

### A DECADE BEFORE EUREKA: THE DISCOVERY OF HIGH-PROTEIN SORGHUM

**HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago the staff of the Indiana Agri-

cultural Experiment Station at Purdue University initiated a research project to test various amino acid patterns in strains of corn in an effort to improve the biological composition of this important cereal crop. Their research efforts uncovered an amino acid pattern, opaque-2, which has substantially improved the quality of protein in corn. Their discovery provided the impetus for further research in cereal protein improvements.

Ten years later, the Purdue agricultural staff has discovered two lines of high lysine genes which would double the protein quality of the world's fourth most important cereal crop, sorghum. Sorghum is the principal diet of millions of people in Africa and in Asia. This important discovery has profound implications for the diets of peoples in the State of Indiana, the Nation, and the world.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I direct your attention and the attention of my colleagues, to two articles published in the *Journal and Courier*, Lafayette, Ind., Mr. Gregory Deliyane, publisher. The articles follow:

#### HIGH-PROTEIN SORGHUM DISCOVERED: PURDUE FIND TO FIGHT HUNGER

Climaxing a search started in 1966, Purdue University plant researchers have identified sorghum lines containing twice as much lysine (improved protein quality) as average sorghum.

The discovery is expected, in time, to lead to a better diet for protein-deficient people in areas of the world where sorghum is the principal cereal.

After screening nearly 10,000 sorghum varieties, Purdue scientists found the high-lysine gene in two Ethiopian lines. This gene can be easily incorporated into commercial varieties since the high-lysine trait is simply inherited. Furthermore, the two lines are available in the world sorghum bank.

Announcement of the discovery was made today at Purdue and also in Washington by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), which funded the research. At Purdue, the project is administered by the Division of International Programs in Agriculture.

Geneticists, biochemists and animal nutritionists in Purdue's agricultural departments of agronomy, biochemistry, and animal sciences contributed to the breakthrough and continue to be involved in the project.

Dr. John D. Axtell, geneticist and project director, and Dr. Rameshwar Singh, his former graduate student from India, are credited with much of the effort. The project was initiated at Purdue by Dr. R. C. Pickett, an authority on sorghum breeding.

High lysine has become a revered word throughout the world since Purdue biochemist Dr. Edwin Mertz and plant geneticist, Dr. Oliver Nelson first discovered the opaque-2 gene (high lysine) in certain corn lines 10 years ago.

Comparing the mutant gene in sorghum with that in opaque-2, Axtell said, "Both have a high lysine content, are inherited as a single gene, and improve the biological value of the grain substantially."

Sorghum is the fourth most important cereal crop in the world, topped only by wheat, rice and corn. In Africa and much of Asia, it is the principal diet for millions of people.

"Compared to other major cereals, the nutritional quality of most sorghums now being consumed by humans is relatively poor," Axtell said.

In tests conducted by the researchers, the high-lysine sorghum already has proved three times as effective in promoting growth

in rats. Researchers say similar dietary growth improvement can be expected in humans.

In the U.S. and Latin America, sorghum is produced chiefly as livestock feed. Results of the research should be beneficial to U.S. agriculture in areas where sorghum is utilized, Axtell stated.

Purdue President Arthur G. Hansen and Purdue Dean of Agriculture R. L. Kohls, today commented on the sorghum discovery:

Dr. Hansen—"I want to congratulate Dr. Axtell and his fellow scientists who have worked on the project for such a long time and have made such a very remarkable discovery. I think it illustrates the point I have been trying to make for quite some time—why we need a research university like Purdue. The contribution that it makes to the state, to the nation and to the world are inestimable, and for this reason alone its support and its encouragement are worth every penny that we are receiving in support."

Dr. Kohls—"I am extremely proud of this accomplishment of the scientists of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station here at Purdue. This is just one more indication of the high status of Purdue among the agricultural, educational and scientific organizations of the world. All Hoosiers should share in this pride. Such discoveries as this not only make significant contributions to the solution of the world food problem, but also have direct and practical implication to Indiana farmers and consumers."

In announcing the discovery at a Washington news conference, AID Administrator John A. Hannah hailed the work of the Purdue research team as a "breakthrough of the first magnitude."

"When we recall that sorghum is the principal subsistence cereal for more than 300 million people—indeed the poorest people in the world's poorest countries—improving its protein quality will amount to a gift of life, especially for children," he said.

A second and related major discovery by the Purdue sorghum researchers was the recognition that tannin compounds present in some sorghum lines interfered with protein availability. In essence, the release of protein is blocked in high-tannin lines.

Working with biochemists and animal nutritionists, Dr. Dallas Oswalt, agronomist and assistant project leader, co-ordinated research.

Tannins are in the thin outer layers of the kernel. Their presence is due to a single dominant gene, thereby making it easy to correct genetically. Removal of the tannin, however, leaves the sorghum more susceptible to hungry birds.

#### PURDUE SORGHUM RESEARCH BEGAN DECADE AGO WITH CORN

Discovery of two lines of high lysine sorghum by Purdue University agricultural scientists had its roots in research at Purdue a decade ago.

Announcement of the sorghum lines, which contain twice as much lysine (improved protein quality) as average sorghum, was made today.

Dr. Edwin T. Mertz and Dr. Oliver E. Nelson Jr., Purdue staff members, working as a team for several years, began testing the amino acid pattern of several strains of corn. They found that one, called opaque-2, displayed an unusual amino acid balance. It contained more than twice as much lysine as normal corn and substantially more \* \* \*

Their discovery 10 years ago encouraged plant breeders to search for genetic alterations that would improve the level and quality of protein in other important cereal grains.

Dr. Mertz, who continues to work actively on both the Agency for International Development project on opaque-2 corn and the AID sorghum project, commenting on the sorghum discovery, said:

"It is a great satisfaction indeed to have Purdue research workers identify two high lysine lines of sorghum. The potential benefits from this discovery in a world chronically short of good quality protein are tremendous.

High lysine sorghum should have a good market in this country in animal rations and could vastly improve the diets of humans in parts of Africa and Asia where this crop is consumed as a human food."

The mutant, opaque-2, had been known for about 30 years by plant breeders, but was used only as a genetic marker. Mertz and Nelson believed that if the unusual amino acid proportions could be maintained, high lysine corn would have protein with far superior feed value than ordinary corn.

In subsequent tests they demonstrated that the mutant gene could substantially improve the quality of corn protein. They found it was superior to normal corn for livestock rations and other scientists found it was twice as good as normal corn in certain human diets.

First nutrition tests at Purdue in 1964 showed that weaning rate tripled their growth when fed high lysine corn. Then weaning pigs fed the higher protein quality corn gained more than three times faster than pigs fed regular hybrid corn when corn supplied all of the protein.

Sensing the potential of the discovery for improving human nutrition, scientists tested children in Guatemala and graduate students on Purdue's campus. The studies in Guatemala showed that protein quality of the high lysine corn was as high as protein quality of milk. At Purdue, trials with the students proved that corn protein could be effectively used by adults.

After publication of the opaque-2 discovery, Rockefeller Foundation scientists in Colombia requested seed from Purdue as a means of obtaining a weapon to fight Kwashiorkor, a protein deficiency disease of children.

Children who were admitted to hospitals received diets in which 100 per cent of the protein came from opaque-2 corn. They made satisfactory recovery. Commercial companies in Colombia now are producing a food for humans containing opaque-2 corn.

It is estimated that more than one million acres of hybrid opaque-2 corn will be planted by midwest farmers in 1974.

#### SESSICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

### HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure as Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District, to announce the sesquicentennial celebration of Dyer County, Tenn., which was held during the month of October.

Dyer County was first inhabited by the Chickasaw Indians who utilized this general area as a hunting ground. In 1785, 3 years after the close of the Revolutionary War, Henry Rutherford and a small party of settlers ventured up the Forked Deer River by way of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, to survey several tracts of land granted to men who had served in the Revolution.

In 1818, persuaded by Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, the Chickasaws signed a treaty to give up this land which subsequently became a part of the State of Tennessee.

Soon after Henry Rutherford's settlement, many families began to make their way into this new land and by 1823, the State general assembly passed an act establishing the settlement as Dyer County.

The first official county court was moved in 1826 from a small cabin to a two-room log building in Dyersburg. At about this same time Alexander Russell opened the first dry goods store, and several mills, powered by water and horses, were opened.

Dyer County's first school was established in 1830, and in 1833 a log schoolhouse was built, in Dyersburg, on what is now referred to as College Hill. In 1836, the log schoolhouse was replaced by a one-story frame building and Dyer County became incorporated.

From 1833 to 1850 the population of Dyer County went from 100 to 200 inhabitants and a two-story brick courthouse was erected in the public square.

The people of Dyer County are proud of this heritage and I am proud to represent such a productive and progressive county in the U.S. Congress.

#### DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME MEANS PROBLEMS FOR AM BROADCAST STATIONS

### HON. JOSEPH J. MARAZITI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. MARAZITI. Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis and the move of Congress to adopt the President's request for year around daylight savings time brings with it a serious economic problem for about half of all the AM broadcast stations in the United States.

Because of treaty agreements we have with Canada, Mexico, and the Bahamas; many daytime stations would not be able to go on the air early enough to serve the early morning commuter audience that normally constitutes the "bread and butter" economic income that small stations rely on to stay in business.

In New Jersey these daylight broadcast stations would not be able to go on the air until 8:15 a.m. in December, 8:30 a.m. in January, and 8 a.m. in February. There are from 300 to 400 of these stations across the Nation with this problem.

Stations with sunrise broadcast authority would also be in trouble. There are 1,900 of them in the Nation. Instead of signing on at 6 a.m., they would sign on at 7 a.m.

This morning I contacted the Federal Communications Commission to see what might be done to solve this problem through the rulemaking process. I have been advised that they are trying to work something out for those stations with clear channels within the boundaries of the United States. However, the fate of those stations like the ones in New Jersey, which I am fortunate to represent, will depend on the type of diplomatic negotiations and agreement we are able to work out with Canada under the Uniform Time Act.

Since Canada is this Nation's major

supplier of imported crude oil, the problem will not be an easy one for our State Department to iron out, especially since the daylight savings time plan is designed to conserve on fuel and energy to get us through the winter without crippling shortages.

If Canada agrees to work with the United States on this matter, it will be a concession for Canadian broadcast stations. They cannot help but be affected by a new agreement with the United States.

We cannot change the cycle of the sun, or the ionic conditions in the ionosphere that makes radio interference clear up when the sun rises. There are not enough radio frequencies to meet demand. Therefore I urge my colleagues to write the Chairman of the FCC and urge him to negotiate modified Uniform Time Act agreements with Canada, Mexico, and the Bahamas so adversely affected AM radio stations in the United States can survive economically.

I am doing so in the hope that our neighbors will cooperate with us until we have our energy problems solved.

#### PUBLIC FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESS

### HON. WILLIAM H. HUDNUT III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill, similar to one sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. FREY) and others requiring annual public financial disclosures to be made by each Member of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and congressional employees who receive an annual salary of more than \$22,000.

In my opinion, we should all be gravely concerned about the suspicion that far too many citizens have toward Members of Congress. Unfortunately, conflicts of interest, in which a very few Members have been engaged over the years, have led to this suspicion and cynicism by the public toward public officials. The bill I am introducing would, I feel, go a long way toward helping regain confidence in Government by the electorate.

This legislation would require annual reports to be filed with the Comptroller General and made available to the public. The reports require the listing of the amount and source of each item of income, reimbursement for any expenditure and any gift or aggregate of gifts from the same source received by him or by him and his spouse jointly during the year.

The reports also require the listing of any fee or other honorarium for speaking or writing and the monetary value of subsistence, entertainment, travel and other facilities received by him. Additionally, the bill calls for the itemization of each asset held by him and by him jointly with his spouse if the value is \$5,000 or greater. Furthermore, the bill requires the reporting of each liability

of \$5,000 or more. The public reports will also include any business transaction, including the sale, purchase or transfer of securities of any business entity, commodity, real property or any other asset or any interest therein by him or by him and his spouse jointly or by any person acting on his behalf if the aggregate amount involved in each transaction exceeds \$5,000.

It seems to me that rules must be applied and followed if we are to restore the public's confidence in its government. Certainly appropriate steps must be taken to stop the suspicion and jabs at congressional integrity which have become prevalent over the past few years. The health and vitality of our democracy depend in large measure upon the openness, candor, honesty, and integrity of public officials, both elected and appointed, and I strongly believe that enactment of this bill would constitute a good effort in the right direction.

#### NO LONGER SUPERIORITY NAVY FLEET

#### HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

#### U.S. NAVAL EDGE OVER RUSSIA NO LONGER COMPLETE

LONDON.—The U.S. Navy can no longer count on complete superiority over the Soviet navy but would still probably have the advantage as an intervention force, such as in the Middle East, the editor of Jane's Fighting Ships said Saturday.

"In a confrontation situation, the U.S. Navy has the edge," Capt. John E. Moore said in an interview.

He said this was because the U.S. aircraft carriers, particularly the nuclear-propelled ones, are pre-eminent. "No other navy in the world can match them at the moment and no other navy is ever likely to match them," Moore said.

But he cautioned that the Soviet navy holds the advantage over the United States in a number of important fields. The Russians have the largest submarine fleet, and they have the most modern navy afloat—more ships less than 10 years old than any other nation.

It is possible, Moore said, to conceive of situations where the Soviet navy would have the edge—for example, placing its ships in an area first, either through earlier intelligence readings or because the Russians were manufacturing a local crisis.

"On balance, there is no way to tell which navy is the strongest overall," Moore said. "You are not comparing like with like. Strong points in one navy are lacking in the other and vice versa."

This was not always true. Moore thinks that ships and weapons systems introduced by the Soviets, particularly since 1967, have made the difference. Before that the U.S. Navy was seen as superior over all. Since then the situation has been less clear.

Moore thinks the next five years are likely to be decisive in determining which way naval superiority goes, possibly with China, Japan and the Western Europeans joining the United States and the Russians as formidable sea powers:

The next two to three years, he says, could

be crucial in determining whether the Soviet navy can overcome severe training and manpower problems on increasingly complex ships.

Moore says the United States has the advantage today to varying degrees over the Soviet navy in these fields: aircraft carriers, air cover for the fleet, amphibious forces, submarine detection, replenishment-at-sea facilities, nuclear surface ships, anti-submarine capability and training facilities.

#### GOVERNMENT BY LAW

#### HON. BROCK ADAMS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am attaching for publication in the RECORD a copy of a resolution made available to me by the board of trustees of the Young Lawyers Section of the Seattle-King County Bar Association. They are very concerned about the discharge of the Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and have passed this resolution as a statement of their support for a reaffirmation of the principle that we are a society governed by laws and not by the whims of men:

YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION,  
SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR  
ASSOCIATION,  
Seattle, Wash., October 29, 1973.

#### RESOLUTION

The Young Lawyers Section of the Seattle-King County Bar Association, through its Board of Trustees acting at its regular meeting on October 29, 1973, and pursuant to its By-Laws, hereby adopts the following resolution.

RESOLVED that the following statement of principles is hereby adopted and approved by this Section:

#### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The facts of what has become to be called "Watergate" and its developing aftermath require a reaffirmation of basic principles by every concerned citizen. Such principles fundamentally involve the rule of law as controlling this country's affairs and the need for forthrightness in communicating about those affairs. In the context of Watergate, expression of these principles includes the following:

1. The President of the United States, in his actions and in what he says about those actions, must be the prime exemplar of those principles;

2. The rule of law should determine what evidence related to Watergate in the possession or the control of the White House is relevant to the issues and should be turned over to appropriate agencies or branches of the government;

3. The constitutional powers of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of the government should be employed effectively to develop the whole truth with regard to whether and to what extent obstruction of justice, corruption or other lawlessness was involved in Watergate and to take all means to effect whatever remedies may be required to honor the rule of law.

4. A Special Prosecutor, independent of the Executive Branch, should be established, funded, equipped, and staffed promptly to continue the work, momentum and investigations already begun by Special Prosecutor Cox.

Further resolved, that the Chairperson of this Section in consultation with such officers, trustees and members as she deems advisable, is authorized to take all actions that she deems necessary or appropriate to artic-

ulate, publicize and implement the foregoing statement of principles.

Further resolved, that this Section strongly supports the efforts of American Bar Association President Chesterfield Smith and of other bar associations, national, state and local, that are being or may be taken to reaffirm and implement the foregoing principles, and authorizes the Chairperson as she deems advisable on behalf of this Section to join with the American Bar Association and other bar associations in the articulation, publication and implementation of the foregoing principles and in such statement of principles and actions that may be adopted or taken from time to time that are substantially similar to or in accord with the principles and premises of this resolution.

BETTY BRACELIN,

Chairperson, Young Lawyers Section,  
Seattle-King County Bar Association.

#### WHY THE PRESIDENT SHOULD RESIGN

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday I introduced House Resolution 684 calling upon President Nixon to resign. This resolution was motivated by my belief that our Nation cannot long survive the type of crisis of credibility in our national leadership which presently exists. The Watergate revelations, the resignation of Vice President Agnew to save himself from a felony indictment, and the obstruction of Justice by the President have led the people to lose faith in their Government. The effect of this loss of faith and confidence in the Government are examined by Vernon E. Jordan, director of the National Urban League, in his syndicated column that appeared in the November 9, 1973 issue of the New York Voice. I place this column in the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues:

#### AT THE BRINK

(By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.)

When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called a news conference to explain why the armed forces had been placed on alert, he wound up having to insist that the country was faced with a real international crisis, and that it wasn't just a White House ploy to take the heat off its political difficulties.

Now that is an extraordinary situation! I can't ever remember a time that so many people simply assumed their leaders were playing a dangerous international game because of political reasons at home. It's the kind of thing we expect in corrupt little dictatorships, not in a stable democracy.

Yet, as Dr. Kissinger stated, such questions are symbolic of the deep mistrust and suspicion that envelop the public's view of governmental leaders and institutions. No nation can survive such doubt. Whether the answer lies in impeachment, as some suggest; in Congressional activism, or in an Administration house-cleaning to restore confidence, it is clear that this terrible situation has to be resolved—and soon.

#### GOVERNMENT PARALYSIS

The creeping paralysis at the heart of government came after a long, unrelieved succession of scandals, cover-ups, resignations, and illegal and unconstitutional acts. High officials are under criminal indictment and the Vice President was forced out of office and convicted as a felon.

Then, just as some confidence was being restored in the integrity of the investigative process, along came the tapes of controversy, with the possibility that the President would be held in contempt of court; the firing of the special prosecutor and the deputy Attorney-General, and the principled resignation of Elliot Richardson, the Attorney General.

At that, the dam burst. The public demanded impeachment. Lawyer's associations, deans of prominent law schools, the AFL-CIO, the UAW and members of Congress joined the call. Surrender of the tapes hasn't muted the situation; Congress is investigating whether it should impeach a President.

The result is that the government stands impotent, its ability to govern in question. And there is a lack of confidence in governmental institutions and in the political process that is frightening to behold.

Let no one suppose that black people are transported with joy by the crises that have enveloped an Administration universally considered opposed to our interests. Rather, our cause is made even more difficult by the crisis gripping the government.

#### REFORMS THREATENED

The reforms we seek and the goals we are fighting for depend in large part upon governmental stability, public faith in the governing process, and in the integrity of the courts and the governing institutions. Weaken these, and you weaken the prospects for change.

That the integrity of the government has been weakened was apparent to black citizens long before the current crisis, and even before Watergate. It became obvious in the not-so-distant days of "benign neglect" and the attempt to use the legitimate aspirations of black people for equality as a wedge to split the country and frighten white people into rolling back the gains made in recent years.

The ultimate fate of the proposals for impeachment depend on public opinion and on the Congress. Meanwhile, we are threatened with governmental paralysis and a period of lurching from one constitutional crisis to the next.

However, it is resolved, it should be recognized that this nation cannot long endure if men are placed above laws, if group is pitted against group, and if the ruling concerns are of grasping power instead of building trust and fostering progressive reforms in our system.

#### RESPONSE OF MR. FORD ON "TODAY SHOW" NEEDS CLARIFICATION

**HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this morning on the "Today Show," our good friend, the distinguished minority leader, Mr. Ford, was shown responding to questions put to him a day or so ago. As one among many here, who fully expects to cast a vote in favor of the confirmation of our esteemed colleague as Vice President of the United States, I do feel compelled to request clarification of one of the responses he gave. It was to an inquiry of his views concerning the impact of editorials and communications from the public calling for the resignation or impeachment of the President. If my senses did not deceive me, our friend, Mr. Ford, said that the President would not be much moved either by such editorials or, "the mob." A moment later he reemphasized that little attention would be paid to "the mob."

Mr. Speaker, my reason for bringing this matter to the attention of the House in this way is principally to give Mr. Ford an opportunity to clarify for the record what he meant by "the mob." Such clarification would prove useful, perhaps essential, in allaying the doubts of many thousands of good citizens who have written calling for one or the other of the referenced actions, and whose sentiments and their expression are most certainly not of the "mob" variety. Nearly one-third of the letters I have received on the subject begin:

I am a lifelong Republican, but . . .

And a high proportion call for the early confirmation of Mr. Ford himself. At this delicate juncture, it does not behoove any of us to lose sight of the distinction between the people and "the mob." This is particularly so when one realizes the differences in persuasion techniques required by the two. And since the winter months will be both cold and long, I do feel justified in asking for the reassurance all Americans need, regardless of their views on the matter, to be trusted and respected.

#### FARM SHARE OF FAMILY FOOD COST DROPS

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, when food prices go up, the producer gets the blame, but when prices to the producers drop, those consumer prices generally do not follow.

This is a fact that I try to impress upon my colleagues and my constituents.

Gordon Duenow, editor of the St. Cloud Times, in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District, recently treated with this matter in his editorial column.

With your permission, I would like to share his editorial with my colleagues by inserting it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### FARM SHARE OF FAMILY FOOD COST DROPS

Some time ago Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz remarked that although farm prices move up and down, prices that consumers pay usually stay up. Government figures on the annual retail cost of food released last week substantiated that statement.

According to these government figures, the farmer's share of the market basket drooped to \$744 from the August peak of \$839 a decline of \$95 or 11.3 per cent in one month.

But the figures showed that middlemen, including processors, wholesalers and retailers, widened their share of the annual food bill by \$71 or 8.5 per cent from August.

It cost a typical household \$31.33 a week for U.S. farm-produced groceries last month, down 46 cents a week from the August rate.

If the middlemen had passed along all the price cut-backs absorbed by farmers for raw products, the saving from August to September would have been \$1.82 a week.

However, when comparing the annual market basket rate of \$1,325 in September 1972, which was about 23 per cent lower than last month, the middlemen look a little better. In the 12-month period, market basket costs rose \$304 with farmers accounting for \$205 of the gain and middlemen \$99.

As computed by the Agriculture Depart-

ment, the cost of an entire year's food supply for a theoretical household of 3.2 persons was \$1,629 in September, down 1.5 per cent from the record of \$1,653 in August, G.E.D.

#### EX-WRITER ON CANCER RESEARCH SEES OTHER SIDE AS PATIENT

**HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the view from the "other side of the desk," it is often said, can be fully appreciated only if one actually makes the complete shift.

This very often—and in some cases, thankfully—is not easy to come by, whether it involves investigators, newspaper reporters, indeed, anyone trying to see both sides of a picture.

Mary Beth Spina formerly was a medical writer for the Buffalo, N.Y., Courier-Express. In that role, she had many occasions to visit and write about Roswell Park Memorial Institute.

Roswell Park, which marked its 75th anniversary this year, is not only the oldest cancer institute but also is one of the largest in the world.

Mary Beth Spina has recounted her experience from the other side of Roswell Park—as a cancer patient in the hospital in contrast to her earlier role as a reporter.

Mr. Speaker, I commend her account as worthwhile reading, a perspective very much needed. The text follows:

[From Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier-Express, Nov. 8, 1973]

#### A PATIENT'S VIEW OF ROSWELL PARK, IT'S NOT JUST ANY HOSPITAL

(By Mary Beth Spina)

Cancer, as a medical writer, I wrote about it. I had interviewed research investigators and physicians at Buffalo's world-famous cancer research hospital, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, about advances being made against it.

And yet none of this knowledge prepared me for the day I, like thousands of others, would be told I had cancer. I spent days afterward in fear and disbelief. I would later learn most cancer patients go through these stages of emotion. And, like them, I, too, would accept it.

I was fortunate. I had early diagnosis (revealed by a routine Pap test which all women should have once a year) and a relatively slow-growing type. But even knowing this, I was terribly afraid.

As a former Courier-Express reporter, I was familiar with Roswell Park. I had been struck then with the fact that it was not "just another hospital." It was an attitude. Contrary to the grim, cheerless place most people would expect a cancer hospital to be, Roswell Park boasted cheerfulness and exuded optimism. From the physicians to the patients, positive attitudes and straightforwardness was the rule—not the exception.

#### WHY IS IT DIFFERENT?

I had always thought, how can this be? What makes this hospital different?

So this year, I entered Roswell Park—this time as a patient, not a reporter. In Admittance, the clerk was pleasant as she took information for the myriad forms. She was patient as I fished my physician's telephone number and other pertinent information from the bottom of my purse.

While waiting my turn to go upstairs to

my room, I chatted with a man who told me the doctors had "worked wonders" with him. "One thing you can say about this place, they don't give up on you," he said. As my name was called, we said goodbye and wished each other good luck.

Once on 3 West, the gynecology floor (floors are reserved according to the part of the body affected by cancer), I began to discover part of the atmosphere was due to the patients.

Few allowed themselves the luxury of self-pity when they could see others sicker than they. Patients ate in the dining room adjacent to our floor lounge unless they were forbidden to get out of bed by doctor's orders. Name tags on the tables were reshuffled periodically, so every patient eventually knew all others on the floor by name and condition.

#### PATIENTS SWAP STORIES

As a new patient, the others were interested in "what kind of cancer" you had and what procedures you were to undergo.

Stories of past experience with the illness were swapped, and those fearful of radiation or surgery were bolstered by those who'd already been through it. Nobody talked about dying.

Since the doctors made "rounds" each afternoon between 4 and 6, dinnertime conversation buzzed with who had gotten "good" news and "bad" news. Those with "good" news were congratulated and those with "bad" news were cheered up.

Roswell Park physicians tell it like it is. Each patient is fully informed as to diagnosis and medical procedures to be done. Forms filled out upon admission, and others completed before specific procedures are done are detailed. Each patient knows the odds if certain procedures are done. Some are given a choice of treatments (depending upon their type of cancer and its severity). But in all cases, patients are given complete facts on which they can base intelligent decisions.

The resident assigned my case drew so many pictures of the cervix and uterus (attempting to fulfill the form's question which asked the "procedure and condition be explained to the patient in layman's language") that I kiddingly suggested he should be a medical illustrator.

#### PATIENT MUST GIVE CONSENT

Contrary to the belief held by many, no "experimental" procedures may be done without informed consent of the patient. Most people don't realize that hospitals and physicians dealing in clinical research must be more careful than most in fulfilling the legal and ethical responsibility to the patient. At Roswell Park the patient participates in the decisions which are to be made about his body. This makes him, in a sense, a partner with the medical team—not a bystander.

Since I had not had surgery before, I was apprehensive over the business of being "put to sleep". The morning of my surgery, two patients came to sit with me while the pre-op shots were taking effect. One, who was to undergo surgery later in the week, explained she thought I would "like company" while I waited to be taken "down the hall" to the operating room. And the doctors promised they would be around to tell me what they found after I awoke from the anesthesia. They did—and the news was "good."

Later, several patients came by to say they were glad to hear all went well. And at dinner, I discovered some of them had checked around to see how my surgery had gone so they'd know "what to say" to me. Several of us dropped in to see another patient whose exploratory surgery had revealed an inoperable tumor. The doctors were going to use radiation to remove it.

#### CHEERING ONE ANOTHER

Although her news wasn't the best, we told her things could have been worse. After all, she was in one of the top cancer hos-

pitals in the country, and everyone was trying to help her.

I learned part of Roswell Park's great patient morale is based on the working theory that patients can help each other. Dr. Steven Piver, associate chief of the Department of Gynecology, says the staff and physicians are aware of the benefit of patient interaction.

"Many patients are terrified to come to Roswell Park. They really don't know quite what to expect—but after a couple of days, they get into the spirit of the hospital," he said. Since the average length of stay is two weeks, there's plenty of time for everyone to get acquainted and feel at home.

With no telephones or television sets in the patient rooms unless requested, patients are more likely to seek each other's company to pass the time. Many patients are not from the Buffalo area, so the constant stream of visitors per patient—evident at most general hospitals—is virtually nonexistent at Roswell Park. This, too, tends to bring the patients closer.

The floor lounge—which is the center of patient activity—is seldom empty. Patients usually busy themselves watching television, playing cards, knitting, reading or talking. They talk about their families, their jobs, their illness and sometimes about their apprehensions. They also talk about their hopes.

#### MUCH GROUP ACTIVITY

Going to X-ray, radiation and other departments off the patient floors is usually a group affair. It's a familiar sight to see a group of patients headed down a corridor for treatments. It's not unusual to see a patient taking a walk, hanging onto a wheelchair for support. Some patients, receiving medication intravenously, can be seen walking to the lounge, pushing their I. V. stands along. And nobody stays in bed unless the person is forbidden to be up and around.

Much of the credit for the successful patient-to-patient contact goes to the staff. Nurses and dietary personnel, who are around patients most, know them by name. The atmosphere—while certainly professional—is more relaxed than I've found in most hospitals.

Patients are free to leave their floor and take long walks to visit such places as the art gallery on the second floor. Staff physicians, and the residents on each service, make rounds Monday through Sunday. The patients know them all by name and are free to ask questions of them.

One resident is on duty on each floor 24-hours-a-day, should a doctor be needed in the middle of the night.

As a 3 West nurse said, "This place is different. Some of our patients are here for several weeks at a time. Even when they go home, they may be back for future treatment or checkups. We know them better because we have longer to get acquainted. It's almost like a family."

#### PATIENT PSYCHOLOGY

At Roswell Park, the patient who cares about others minimizes his own fears. The patient who strengthens another's hopes builds his own. The patient who helps others feel more independent and secure.

A psychiatrist explained "the more independent a patient is encouraged to be, the less fearful he becomes." It must be true.

As a writer, I had seen Roswell Park as a place where many were actively seeking cures for cancer on a day-to-day basis. They refused to give up on cases, while knowing some were sure to be lost.

"Cancer is just a word," says Dr. John C. Patterson, a Roswell Park physician and director of the Lakes Area Regional Tumor Registry. "When caught in the early stages, many types can be cured. Even those in whom the disease has progressed are being saved through surgery, chemotherapy (cancer drugs) radiation or a combination of these."

"Many patients who would have been termed hopeless even a few years ago are getting additional years despite their condition."

As a patient, I have seen Roswell Park's staff refuse to give up. And they encourage their patients to fight, too. For every battle lost, others are won. And they look to the day when none must be lost.

#### EUROPE PAYS THE PRICE

**HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Kraft has written an excellent column in this morning's Washington Post about the oil implications of the recent Middle East war. Based on his recent visit to Cairo, Mr. Kraft's article points out that the Europeans, by showing a lamentable weakness in facing a threatened oil boycott by the Arab countries, excluded themselves from the political arena. The Europeans, he also notes, are threatened by the independent national policies which asserted themselves over the still-fragile unity of the European Community. Hopefully, the lesson of the oil crisis—to be recognized by the United States as well as by the Europeans—is that European unity is not an option of debatable merits but a necessity for the future of healthful and mature relations across the Atlantic.

That such unity was lacking and that the consequent political response from Europe was compounded weakness should be the prod for action by both Europeans and Americans. If this happens, a real Year of Europe will have just begun.

The article by Mr. Kraft follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 13, 1973]  
ARABS FORCE EUROPE TO PAY OIL BLACKMAIL

(By Joseph Kraft)

PARIS.—The failure of Western Europe in the latest Mideast crisis is particularly striking to me in view of a visit I have just made to Cairo. For the Europeans paid oil blackmail in a visible way bound to inspire further Arab demands.

They also excluded themselves entirely from the diplomacy of ceasefire and possible settlement. So the Mideast crisis provides a case study in how not to bring Europe back into the world arena.

The paying of oil blackmail was especially evident in the resolution put out by the nine European Common Market countries a week ago. Among other things, the nine gave the wet mitten to Holland which, for the same noble reasons that inspired the Dutch wartime resistance to the Nazis, had refused to pay oil blackmail. In a sharp break with the community spirit of the Common Market, the other eight refused to make bits of their own oil stocks available to compensate for Arab retribution against the Dutch.

Before that the Europeans had divorced themselves entirely from the American effort to match Soviet supplies to the Arab states with assistance to Israel. Except for Portugal, all the NATO countries denied overflight rights to the planes of the American airlift. Britain even refused to allow American reconnaissance planes to use her Mediterranean bases.

The Arabs, not surprisingly, interpreted the European reaction as an expression of

total weakness. It was even reported in Cairo—quite falsely I found out here in Paris where the weather has been fine—that Europe was in the grip of a cold spell. The Common Market resolution was seen as a mere apple-polishing device. "The Europeans," one official close to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told me, "are running around trying to collect good conduct certificates from us." Given that attitude it is hard to believe the oil weapon will not be used to extract still further concessions.

Since the Europeans had played no part in containing the Russian push, moreover, there was no opening for them in the diplomatic follow-through. President Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tied up their deal on a ceasefire and future peace conference without even keeping the Europeans informed. About the only concession to form was a dinner invitation extended to four leading European ambassadors for the final banquet offered to Dr. Kissinger in Cairo.

Since the Europeans were totally innocent of what was going on they could barely even make conversation. As one of the European ambassadors said of the occasion: "The company included 10 Egyptians, five Americans and four European imbeciles."

The absence of the Europeans from the Mideast scene is perhaps not so tragic. But getting the Europeans to play a more responsible role in other matters is important. So it is useful to ask what went wrong in the Mideast.

The answer, I believe, is that Europe is belatedly paying the price of General de Gaulle. At the general's insistence progress toward joining political institutions was arrested in favor of a Europe of individual states. Inevitably, these states now jockey for position one against another—whether in dealing with the Mideast or the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the fight to get by the French veto exhausted British interest in the European community. Prime Minister Edward Heath has to seek immediate dividends from Europe. To have as a first consequence of the new association an oil shortage and rationing would have made joining Europe look like a total failure. So Mr. Heath has been under the strongest pressure to pay any price for oil the Arabs demanded.

What all this suggests is that it does no good simply to lecture the Europeans on their responsibilities. The right American tactic is to begin anew the slow painful and dull work of fostering European unity. That responsibility should be felt with particular keenness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. For after all he played no small part in lending respectability to the Gaullist follies which have done so much to reduce Europe to its present pitiable condition.

#### INTERIOR'S IMPACT STATEMENT ON GARRISON RECLAMATION PROJECT "UNACCEPTABLE" FROM INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT

**HON. CHARLES A. VANIK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, this summer, the late Congressman John Saylor and I attempted to delete further funding of the Bureau of Reclamation's Garrison Diversion Unit project.

Our opposition to this North Dakota project was based on the heavy budget and environmental costs of the program as well as the human costs: Large groups of farmers—the people who will have to

live with and use the project—are opposed to it. Finally, we were deeply concerned about the fact that the project will result in a degradation of the flow of water from North Dakota into Canada, with the result that the American taxpayers would be forced to take expensive corrective actions—actions similar to those recently taken on the Mexican border to restore the quality of the Colorado River flowing into Mexico.

The problems caused by the Garrison Diversion Unit are described in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 27, June 28, July 12 on page 23682, and August 3, on page 28311.

I have just obtained a copy of a letter from Christian A. Herter, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary for Environmental Affairs—and also a member of the Canadian-American International Joint Commission—to the Department of the Interior concerning the Garrison project.

As the letter points out:

The Department of State feels that the draft impact statement does not adequately address the serious international problems of an environmental nature raised by this proposal, and that the statement is therefore unacceptable from this standpoint. (Emphasis added)

Because of the importance to the taxpayer of this issue, I would like to enter the full text of the letter in the RECORD at this point:

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS,  
August 16, 1973.

Mr. LAURENCE E. LYNN, Jr.,  
Assistant Secretary,  
U.S. Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. LYNN: The Department of State has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement, dated April 5, 1973, prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation concerning the Garrison Diversion Unit. In the course of our review, we have given particular attention to those sections of the impact statement that relate to the return flows that would be discharged to Canada via the Souris and Red Rivers.

Our review of the impact statement has proceeded, in large part, from an awareness of the obligations that the U.S. has assumed under Article VI of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1900 together with our recognition of the strong endorsement the United States gave to Principle 21 of the Declaration on the Human Environment at the Stockholm Conference. These obligations, in our view, place a special responsibility on U.S. federal agencies to assure that federal actions which may affect the Canadian environment are carefully and fully assessed prior to final action.

The Government of Canada, has, as you know, expressed its concern several times to the United States Government regarding the adverse environment effects that return flows from the project would have on Canadian waters. The impact statement alludes to this problem in several places, summarized Canada's concerns very briefly and notes that this matter is now under discussion and study between the two governments. However, given the gravity of Canada's concern and the importance of the political and legal issues involved, we believe the draft statement's discussion of this aspect of the project is inadequate. As it now stands, the statement notes that the water flowing into Canada will be "somewhat degraded" and it summarizes Canada's concerns on page IV-52 very briefly without commenting on these points item by item. In contrast, we would urge that the statement be expanded to

include a fuller and more quantitative assessment of the possible adverse as well as beneficial effects the project might have on Canada, taking into account the various studies on flows, salinity, and other water quality parameters (pesticides, nitrates, trace metals, temperature, sediments, etc.) that we understand the Bureau of Reclamation has underway.

Moreover, we believe the section of the report (page VIII-36) dealing with alternatives for handling the flows should be expanded to spell out more precisely the financial and environmental costs associated with alternate ways to deal with this problem. The current section dealing with alternatives, in our view, presents conclusions but does not offer detailed supporting data to enable the reader to judge independently the validity of the assertions being made. Also, while the impact statement acknowledges that the problem of the Souris is being discussed with Canada, the reader, at this uncertain stage in the deliberations, necessarily has not insight as to how this aspect of the project will really come out and whether, in fact, a mutually satisfactory resolution will be found. Thus, an important aspect of the project admittedly remains in doubt from an environmental standpoint and, we, therefore, question whether the Executive Branch can take final action on this aspect of the Unit, pending further developments.

Under these circumstances, the Department of State feels that the draft impact statement does not adequately address the serious international problems of an environmental nature raised by this proposal, and that the statement is therefore unacceptable from this standpoint. We also would suggest that any final action on this aspect of the project should be deferred until further and intensive efforts are made to achieve a satisfactory accommodation following which a revised or separate draft environmental statement covering the Souris and Red Rivers might be prepared and circulated. In the meantime, any continuance of other aspects of the project should not prejudice the outcome of the further studies of this question.

We fully appreciate that the Bureau of Reclamation is making every effort to carry on informative and mutually constructive discussions with the Canadians. We stand ready to provide all assistance in bringing the outstanding problem with Canada to a mutually satisfactory resolution.

Sincerely yours,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, JR.,  
Special Assistant to the Secretary for  
Environmental Affairs.

#### OIL AND FOOD

**HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have heard a great deal about U.S. dependence on Arab oil. We have heard very little about Arab dependence on U.S. agricultural exports. While the dollar value of the food we export to the Arab world may be small compared to the value of the oil we import, the significance of such food shipments should not be overlooked.

On November 8, I brought to my colleagues' attention figures published by the Department of Agriculture revealing the amount of grain that we exported to the Arab States in fiscal 1973. The re-

sponse to this information indicated great interest in the subject.

Because of that interest, I include herewith data on U.S. exports of foods other than grains to the Arab States participating in the oil embargo:

**U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE ARAB STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE OIL EMBARGO AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR 1973—EXCLUDING GRAIN**

(Value in thousands)

<b>1. Qatar:</b>	
Animals and animal products	\$22
Fruit	9
Nuts	4
Vegetables	21
Oilseeds and products	19
Seeds—Field and garden	24
Other vegetable products	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>2. Bahrain:</b>	
Animals and animal products	237
Fruit	72
Nuts	16
Vegetables	281
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake)	67
Oilseeds and products	63
Seeds—Field and garden	12
Other vegetable products	413
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,162</b>
<b>3. Iraq:</b>	
Animals and animal products	508
Fruit	4
Vegetables	36
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake)	5
Oilseeds and products	4
Seeds—Field and garden	247
Other vegetable products	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,194</b>
<b>4. Kuwait:</b>	
Animals and animal products	413
Fruit	285
Nuts	39
Vegetables	675
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake)	413
Oilseeds and products	1,388
Seed—Field and garden	13
Other vegetable products	1,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,875</b>
<b>5. Saudi Arabia:</b>	
Animals and animal products	1,422
Fruit	520
Nuts	194
Vegetables	1,723
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake)	1,258
Oilseeds and products	1,653
Essential oils and resinoids	21
Other vegetable products	2,302
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,301</b>
<b>6. Algeria:</b>	
Animals and animal products	4,901
Vegetables	1,116
Oilseeds and products	187
Tobacco	98
Cotton	709
Seeds—Field and garden	90
Other vegetable products	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,219</b>
<b>7. Libya:</b>	
Animals and animal products	351
Fruit	122
Nuts	45
Vegetables	194
Feeds and fodders except oilcake)	27
Oilseeds and products	92
Tobacco	2,708
Essential oils and resinoids	3

Seeds—Field and garden	118
Other vegetable products	293
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,953</b>
Animal and animal products	7,854
Fruit	1,012
Nuts	298
Vegetables	4,046
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake)	1,770
Oilseeds and products	3,406
Tobacco	2,806
Cotton	709
Essential oils and resinoids	24
Seeds—Field and garden	504
Other vegetable products	5,293
<b>Total (by product)</b>	<b>27,722</b>

NOTE.—Figures concerning agricultural exports to Abu Dhabi, a member of the United Arab Emirates and a participant in the oil embargo, are not separately available and thus are not included.

NOTE.—Other Vegetable Products includes: Coffee, drugs, herbs, roots, syrups, extracts, honey, nursery stock, seeds except oils, and spices.

SOURCE.—U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**INDIANA FARMER PROPOSES COW MANURE GAS AS NEW ENERGY SOURCE**

**HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, in this time of great concern over the future energy sources that we will need, much exploration of new sources is being undertaken. I thought this body would be intrigued with the approach of Mr. John Shuttleworth of Redkey, Ind., as reported in this article from the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette:

**REDKEY ECOLOGIST DEMONSTRATES: KEY TO ENERGY CRISIS**  
(By Dell Ford)

REDKEY.—It's no big deal to watch someone fry an egg over a gas flame. Or look at a gas-fired water heater or refrigerator. Or listen to the purr of a 1948 gas-fed Chevy engine.

No big deal? Not true. Because the gas providing the oomph for all of the above "jobs" came directly from cow manure.

The demonstrations of methane gas produced from animal waste were conducted Friday afternoon on the Richard Shuttleworth farm four miles south of Redkey. Among the numerous interested onlookers were media members including representatives of Time magazine and NBC-TV.

John Shuttleworth, Richard's 36-year-old son and the guiding force behind The Mother Earth News and its companion publication, Lifestyle!, matter-of-factly observed there's nothing new about methane from a manure. "What is news," the bearded ecology enthusiast pointed out, "is what we're trying to show here. That there is no energy crisis if we start living an ecologically sound life."

An intense, articulate young man, he insisted "there's no need to wait for a crash program. To wait for the government or business or labor to make some big breakthrough." Emphasizing that "we're just rapping the planet of energy," he said nature is "a self-righting force. If we cooperate with nature, we can survive."

Continuing his evaluation of what really was news in the Friday demonstrations on

his father's 144-acre farm, the younger Shuttleworth said "It's news that on a farm in Indiana, with no big research lab or no big government grant—with ordinary hardware like garden hose, discarded storage tanks and an old gas stove—you can produce a supposedly exotic fuel which will run a gas engine, gas lights."

Warming still further to his subject, he maintained "it's so old that it IS new. It goes on around us all the time. It's a natural process. For instance, swamp gas. Why not harness it?" "The big news," he grinned, "is there is no news. It's so easy."

Easy? Here's how:

Shuttleworth explained that what his father did was pump the manure from 36 head of cattle into a tank 9 feet tall and 4 feet in diameter. "The anaerobic bacteria in that manure," he said, "WANTS to work for you. It eats the waste and produces methane gas and a very nitrogen-rich fertilizer."

He said his father filled the tank with manure in mid-July, the production of methane got under way on the third day and that daily production has been 41 cubic feet—enough gas, he claims, to heat his parents' 10-room house all winter.

Although the methane-from-manure did power the Chevy engine (the gas was piped from the digester tank to the engine via garden hose which also was used to take the gas from the tank to the stove for the egg-frying demo), Shuttleworth said it is not practical as auto fuel because the low mileage per gallon would necessitate too large a gas tank.

Shuttleworth, who, with his wife, Jane, launched The Mother Earth News four years ago "with \$1,000 and a kitchen table in Madison, Ohio—on the shores of polluted Lake Erie," said "we don't care if General Motors or General Electric or General Mills or all the industrial generals want to come in and steal our idea and make a bundle. We're PR people for the planet."

It's his emphatic contention that "if we keep trying to do business in the old way, there's an energy crisis. We're saying 'Behold, damn it! There IS no energy crisis.'"

The next 15 years, according to ecologist Shuttleworth, "are going to make or break this planet. You think we have shortages now? Wait another five years—all kinds are coming down the road." He cited copper "and almost any basic mineral you can name."

The Mother Earth News people, he said, "are very little people trying to do big things. Trying to wake people up. All we want to do," he smiled slyly, "is change the world completely. It's very simple."

In connection with the demonstrations everyone had come to see, Shuttleworth's pointed observation was, "Relax, white man. It doesn't have to be done with multimillion dollar investments and some machine with electronic controls and transistorized panels!"

And darned if he wasn't batting a perfect 1000 on that comment. Cow manure, a big old discarded tank, a garden hose and other odds and ends and some hungry bacteria. Hardly a million dollars worth of equipment. But gas? For sure!

**RECOMMENDS STUDY ON ABORTION**

**HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing House Resolution 585 to create a select committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court's decisions on abortion.

I am very proud to be joined in this resolution by 22 cosponsors. They are Mr. KEATING, of Ohio and Mr. RONCALLO of New York, who cosponsored my original resolution, and Mr. BAUMAN, of Maryland; Mrs. HOLT, of Maryland; Mr. HUBER, of Michigan; Mr. HUDNUT, of Indiana; Mr. LANDGREBE, of Indiana; Mr. LOTT, of Mississippi; Mr. MAZZOLI, of Kentucky; Mr. MINSHALL of Ohio; Mr. O'BRIEN, of Illinois; Mr. POWELL of Ohio; Mr. REGULA, of Ohio; Mr. ROE, of New Jersey; Mr. ST GERMAIN, of Rhode Island; Mr. SEBELIUS, of Kansas; Mr. SHOUP, of Montana; Mr. THONE, of Nebraska; Mr. VANIK, of Ohio; Mr. WALSH, of New York; Mr. WHITEHURST, of Virginia; and Mr. WON PAT, of Guam.

This honor roll of distinguished Members believes as I do that the issues raised by the Supreme Court's unprecedented decisions on abortion last January 22 are too important to be shelved by the Judiciary Committee or ignored by Congress.

Surely, the House has not become so timid that it is unwilling even to review the impact of two court decisions that struck down laws in every jurisdiction in the country and fashioned an unlimited right to abortion during the first 3 months of a woman's pregnancy. Whatever the merits of these decisions, they have had profound social, economic, and moral consequences that fully deserve the attention of the Nation's highest legislative body.

Once again, there would be no clear need for a select committee if the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary scheduled public hearings on abortion. But the subcommittee has not taken this course. Indeed, from all indications, the subcommittee's leadership has long since decided that action will not be taken if it can be avoided. All the amendments and bills to modify the Supreme Court's decisions are apparently to be pigeonholed indefinitely.

Mr. Speaker, the issues at stake are too vital to America for us to sit back and permit a few Members to thoroughly frustrate the legislative process. I believe the House wants to act on abortion. House Resolution 585 provides a sound, sensible way to secure action.

I have been deeply gratified by the support I have received for this approach from concerned citizens throughout the country. I earnestly hope that people who support House Resolution 585 will advise the members of the Committee on Rules and their elected Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point an editorial from the November 7 issue of the Michigan Catholic:

CONGRESS TOO BUSY TO CONSIDER LIFE?

(By Fr. William X. Klenzie)

Bureaucracies deal in frustration and committees of bureaucracies deal in absolute frustration. The truth of this axiom was never more evident than in today's Washington merry-go-round. If one wants to get nothing done, Washington's the place to do it.

Republican Representative Harold Froehlich of Wisconsin has been trying his best to get some action from the House Judiciary Committee on proposed legislation and

amendments to reverse the Supreme Court's recent ruling on abortion. At best, such legislation faces an uphill climb as legislators wonder whether the folks back home favor such a law.

But, as things stand now, the Judiciary Committee is busy with some other matters. Like: The possible impeachment of the President, the possible appointment of a special prosecutor to replace Archibald Cox and the confirmation of a new Vice-President.

As honest as are these concerns, those among us who are interested in life grow more despairing as abortion begins to replace birth control as a means of family planning. We know the nation is in deep trouble, but so are unborn children who continue to die by the thousands because the law allows them to be destroyed if they are inconvenient.

We in Michigan have ample proof that an informed electorate prefers life to death; it said as much in soundly defeating a liberal abortion proposal last year. But that is no consolation to the unborn who die today because their death is the law of the land.

It is clearly possible for Representatives and Senators to think of more than one item at a time. So it is possible for our legislators to conduct the serious and pressing business of clearing up Watergate and satellite matters while, at the same time, talking action to save the unborn.

Each of us has it in his or her power to inform our legislators that we want action limiting the massacre that abortion has become. After all, they really did not seem to be that interested in impeachment until they heard the ground swell of public opinion.

Perhaps, if they hear it again, they will turn to life, the most precious gift God has to give.

#### A VERY UNTIMELY RECESS

### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the leadership has announced its intention to recess the House of Representatives for 10 days surrounding the Thanksgiving Day holiday. In view of the critical problems and issues now facing our Nation, this recess would be extremely untimely and unwise.

More than a month ago, the President sent to Congress his nomination of GERALD R. FORD to be our new Vice President. The Senate has scheduled action on this nomination before Thanksgiving, but the House will be in recess.

To meet an urgent crisis, the President has requested immediate action on energy legislation. But the House will be in recess.

A tenuous cease-fire has been worked out in the Middle East by our own Secretary of State. The President's request for emergency assistance to Israel to maintain the balance of power is pending in Congress. But the House will be in recess.

We are faced with a crisis of confidence in our Government. But the House will be in recess.

I strongly urge the majority party leadership to reconsider this ill-timed recess or, at least, to give the House membership an opportunity to vote it up or down. Our Nation needs and deserves to have Congress in session during these crucial days.

#### LHA'S AND THE "SHIPYARD OF THE FUTURE"

### HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, when the first of the proposed 30 Spruance class DD-963 destroyers was launched last weekend at Litton's "Shipyard of the Future" in Pascagoula, Miss., many of the shipyard's most severe critics acknowledged that the new yard had, indeed, passed an acid test of its skills. For those who still doubt Litton's ability to build ships, please allow me to direct their attention to the yard's early December launching of the first of the new multi-purpose amphibious assault ships, or LHA's.

Because the LHA's have concerned so many of us here in the Congress, I want to insert in the RECORD an article featured in the November edition of "Sea Power," the official publication of the Navy League of the United States:

THE NAVY, THE MARINES AND THE NATION TAKE A GIANT STEP TOWARD NEW AMPHIBIOUS CAPABILITIES WITH LAUNCH OF FIRST LHA  
(By James D. Hessman and Bernadine M. Kopec)

Sometime in early December USS TARAWA, first of the new multi-purpose amphibious assault ships, or LHA's, will be launched in Pascagoula, Miss., and the science of sudden warfare will be given a dramatic new dimension.

For the Navy the long-awaited day will mean the arrest, temporarily, at least, of the long decline in U.S. amphibious capability, which has seen the on-board inventory shrink from a Vietnam peak of 165 ships to only 65 operational as of October 26, 1973.

For the Marine Corps it will mean the ability, for the first time, to launch a coordinated, concentrated, lethal, and extremely swift air and sea attack all from one ship.

And for the builder, the Ingalls Shipbuilding division of Litton Industries, it will mean at least partial vindication, after understandable start-up problems, of the big corporate gamble taken several years ago to bring aerospace production techniques and technologies to the neglected American art of shipbuilding. The company's west bank yard was useless swamp only five years ago; today it is perhaps the most valuable chunk of real estate in the entire state of Mississippi.

The LHA, or "Landing Helicopter Assault" ship, is usually billed by the Navy as a "combination of several ships," including the amphibious assault ship (LPH), the amphibious transport dock (LPD), the attack cargo ship (AKA), and the dock landing ship (LSD).

That description is a modest one, however. With a full 820-foot flight deck as well as a hangar deck and the ability to carry, maintain, and operate approximately 30 troop helicopters, or a mix of helicopters and V/STOL (vertical/short takeoff and landing) fixed-wing aircraft, USS TARAWA is also part aircraft carrier.

With a mind-boggling array of computers, radars, external and internal communications systems of all types, and numerous other associated supporting systems, equipments, and display consoles, she can also serve as a command, control, and communications ship par excellence.

Finally, USS Tarawa and her sisters (Saipan, Philippine Sea, Leyte Gulf, and Khe Sanh—LHAs 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively) will be tigers with real teeth, more powerfully armed than many destroyers: three 5-inch

54-caliber guns, six 20mm machine guns, and two Basic Point Defense Missile System (BPDMS) launchers, as well as the helicopters and/or V/STOLs and a full load of over 1,800 combat-ready Marines.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL AND CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

As might be expected, any ship as powerful, as complex, and as versatile as the LHA is necessarily also going to be a very large ship. *Tarawa* is, in fact, at 39,300 tons (full load), some 6,500 tons bigger and, with a 106-foot beam, three feet wider than the Navy's workhorse *ESSEX*-class aircraft carriers. She is not as fast as a carrier, but with a maximum speed of 24 knots (as estimated by "Jane's Fighting Ships") she will be the fastest amphibious ship ever built and could, if she wanted to, literally run rings around most of the ponderous World War II types she is destined to replace.

The truly immense size of the ship, in an age of superstatistic saturation, is best illustrated for landlubbers, perhaps, by a couple of homely comparisons taken from Navy/Litton LHA data sheets:

*Tarawa's* 106-foot beam is, by design, "three feet slimmer than the narrowest part of the Panama Canal."

Her tallest mast, 221 feet above the keel, is too tall to permit the ship to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge. Ship designers solved the problem for Brooklyn fans by equipping *Tarawa* with a tiltable mast which when folded cuts the height of the mast by 23 feet.

Even grade schoolers could understand another far-out comparison: if Christopher Columbus had had a fleet of 27 ships the size of his flagship *Santa Maria*, they could all fit on the flight deck of USS *Tarawa* without touching one another.

USS *Tarawa* will be powered by only two boilers—but they're the largest ever manufactured in the United States, as well as the largest of any in current Navy service. They will generate 400 tons of steam per hour and develop 140,000 horsepower, or the equivalent of about 700 automobiles—if all that energy were converted to electrical power it could supply a city of about 160,000 population.

#### KEEPING COOL IN COMBAT

Veterans of the World War II island-hopping campaigns of the South and Central Pacific would probably appreciate most one distinctive feature of the LHA: the ship is equipped with 1,200 tons of air-conditioning—enough to cool many of the equipment areas, as well as all crew, troop, and hospital facilities. That means, in other words, air conditioning systems sufficient to environmentally control an office building of 800,000 square feet.

Habitability has not been neglected in other respects, either—a most important factor for the approximately 262 officers and 2,543 enlisted personnel (109 NCOs and CPOs, 762 enlisted crew members, and 1,672 troops) which *Tarawa* is designed to carry. The ship's library, troop and crew recreation rooms, hobby shops, and comfortable modern messing and berthing spaces all represent a quantum advance over the hot, crowded, noisy, and uncomfortable quarters which are the way of life on most amphibians. Even office spaces have been "civilianized" with bulkheads much like conventional office walls, thanks to extensive use of aluminum and vinyl-faced honeycomb bulkheads, the first in the Navy.

Just in case the troops get too comfortable, however, the LHA is also equipped with a special 5,000-square-foot troop training and acclimatization room where landing forces can be "exercised in a controlled environment simulating that on which they will land."

Of special importance to personnel, as well as to the ship and mission, is the extra dimension of safety provided by the various fire, smoke, and carbon dioxide detection and ex-

tinguishing systems and alarms scattered throughout the ship.

Also several giant steps ahead of their predecessors are the ship's interior communications system, closed circuit TV system, and helicopter/landing craft offload facilities.

The Interior Voice Communication System, or IVCS, includes 558 dial phones and 132 net phones tied into two switching centers (equipped with emergency switchover capabilities). To make it even more difficult for anyone to get lost there's also a six-net Man on Move system, or MOM, which interfaces with the IVCS and which, through six "base stations," can keep in touch—via short-range radio sets built into helmets—with as many as 65 individuals or personnel parties on the move throughout the ship.

The closed circuit TV system, or CCTV, is used for: (1) surveillance of sensitive spaces (nine cameras, eight monitors, two video recorders); (2) briefings (five cameras, 14 monitors, 14 audio stations); and (3) entertainment and training purposes—for which there are 48 receivers, 120 outlets, and a complete TV studio with 16mm film, slide display, and video recorder equipment.

The helicopter/landing craft offload system is designed to get a "balanced assault payload" ashore in the fastest possible time, and features a complex but well designed cargo and personnel movement plan, with a flow scheme similar to that of a multi-level parking garage, which permits simultaneous lift and offload of troop, trucks, armored vehicles, and other equipment by the 30 helicopters and four LCU-1610 type landing craft carried.

A specially designed "bowthruster" permits the ship to hold its position in the water and/or move laterally at low speeds when the main propulsion equipment is idled to permit offloading of landing craft from the well deck aft. Another key feature of the offload plan is the ship's deliberately redundant elevator system: five freight and cargo elevators, two vertical conveyors, two aircraft elevators, and two personnel and medical elevators.

Other special and innovative features worthy of individual mention are a ballast system big enough to hold 12,000 tons of sea water, a fuel transfer system capable of transferring 360,000 gallons of oil per hour, a virtually 100 per cent do-it-yourself industrial repair capability (among the ship's 1,400 compartments are 50 mechanical and electrical shops), and a pollution prevention/abatement system which includes three sewage treatment plants (capable of supporting 900 people) and sewage waste tanks numerous enough and big enough to hold 1,400 tons of sewage and human waste.

#### NIXON DOCTRINE REDUCTIONS

The LHAs do not come cheap. At an estimated (by "Jane's") \$210 million per copy, in fact, they will be the highest priced amphibious ships ever built. But quality never comes cheap, and costs are relative. On a per-ton basis the LHA will be only half as expensive as CVN 70, the Navy's long-pending fourth nuclear attack aircraft carrier, and only about one-twentieth as expensive as the new Trident ballistic missile submarine.

More important than absolute dollar costs, of course, is value received. And, just as CVN 70 and Trident might someday well mean for the United States the thin margin of superiority in any major confrontation with the Soviet Union (or other future superpowers), the LHA—with its unique combination of the best capabilities of several different types of ships which undoubtedly would collectively cost more than the LHA if built separately—could mean, in less traumatic battle scenarios, the difference between protracted conflict and an early end to the fighting, the difference, for beleaguered U.S. allies, between their rapid reinforcement and their equally rapid capitulation, perhaps even the

difference, merely because of its muscular presence, between war and peace.

One factor which undoubtedly contributed to the overall cost of the LHA program was an Administration decision on January 20, 1971, to cut the planned buy from nine to five ships. The cutback, which caused considerable disquietude at Marine Corps Headquarters, was described as being consistent with the then-new Nixon Doctrine (which requires more use of indigenous troops, less reliance on U.S. manpower), but it is suspected the immediate dollar savings achievable were an important factor in the decision.

At any rate, the cutback meant payment by the government to Litton of a \$109.7 million "cancellation fee"—as prescribed in the original contract. The Navy and Litton both took an unfair rap for many months thereafter for having to spend so much money "on ships that will never be built."

At least partially offsetting the cost of the cancellation fee are savings realized through multi-ship production of the entire LHA line at Litton's assembly-line Pascagoula yard, sometimes referred to as the "shipyard of the future." Because of its modular production system the yard is able to work on several ships in a series simultaneously, using an intricate track system to move increasingly larger components and subcomponents of a ship forward in easy stages to water-side, where, in the case of the LHAs, the three major sections—bow, stern, and midships—are finally married together prior to launching. Well publicized initial delays in gearing up for the first LHA caused early slippage in the program, but the soundness of the system is indicated by a schedule which now programs all five LHAs for commissioning within the short space of the two-year 1975-76 period.

One final cost factor is worth noting: using a "lifetime cost" approach, Navy and Defense Department decisionmakers consciously opted wherever possible in favor of automated equipment (reducing long-term manpower costs), improved and advanced—and, therefore, in most cases, costlier—paints, pipings, and special metals (reducing short- and long-term maintenance costs), and other state-of-the-art innovations such as special tie-down features for vehicles (reducing repair costs). The end result is higher initial costs for the taxpayer, but lower costs overall.

#### TWO HERE, TWO THERE, ONE IDLE

LHA deployment plans haven't been announced, but it is logical to speculate that at any one time two will be overseas—one in the western Pacific and one in the Mediterranean—in a full state of readiness, two will be stateside (one on each coast) with all vehicles and equipment abroad, but troops ashore, and one will be either in the yard for periodic maintenance and overhaul, or available as a swing ship to reinforce either coast.

Given such deployment, the potential value of the LHAs to future U.S. military decisionmakers is incalculable. Thanks to their speed, unprecedented for the amphib Navy, the LHAs could be as much as 300 miles away from a trouble area at dusk, steam at maximum speed through the night, and be on the scene of battle in time to make a dawn landing. The hope is, of course, that with the LHA and other American ships in the area potential trouble spots will cool down before hostilities start—it would only take one such war that never happens to justify the cost of the entire LHA program, perhaps of the entire U.S. Navy.

Another possible use for the LHA which even the most dovish of Congressmen would approve: as an emergency assistance ship for use in major disasters such as earthquakes in Nicaragua, floods in Pakistan, famine in Biafra. In the "generation of peace" forecast by President Nixon, that truly would be a

new and most benevolent projection of American sea power for the good of all mankind.

## SEA POWER: THE ANCHOR OF FREEDOM

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, at no time in world history has there been peace without strength on the part of those preserving peace. This has been an iron rule of history and yet we continue to see a decline in the strength of U.S. naval forces while the Soviet Union continues to build up its fleet as a faster pace than ever. We owe it to future generations of Americans not to allow this grim situation to continue.

This is pointed out so clearly in an article by Rear Adm. Ernest M. Eller, who recently retired as Director of Naval History and is author of the book "The Soviet Sea Challenge."

I insert Admiral Eller's article, which appeared in the November issue of Sea Power magazine to be printed in the RECORD for the benefit of our colleagues at this point:

SEA POWER: THE ANCHOR OF FREEDOM—THREATENED BY SOVIET DRIVE FOR OCEANIC SUPREMACY

(By Ernest M. Eller)

(NOTE.—Rear Admiral Ernest McNeill Eller, former Director of the Naval History Division, retired from the Navy in 1970, ending a distinguished 48-year career. Currently, he is serving his second year as National Historian of the Navy League. Author of the book "The Soviet Sea Challenge," Admiral Eller has been an anxious observer of the Soviet Union's expanding military might, especially on the oceans of the world. These are his views.)

Some three years ago, shortly before his death, Mendel Rivers gravely warned Congress: "All Americans have been given the blessed and priceless heritage of freedom—a freedom which . . . is in terrible jeopardy. The Soviet Union is now one of the world's two leading sea powers . . . possibly the leading power . . . I can only warn the members of this House that we are on the brink of disaster and I have never before been as concerned in all the years I have served in the Congress."

Conditions have worsened dreadfully since then. In the face of phenomenal Soviet gains at sea that some observers, such as Captain John Moore, editor of "Jane's Fighting Ships," believe make the USSR the number one sea power in the world, and despite the fact the gap between Soviet and U.S. strength widens daily, the United States continues to cut back its defense spending. In late August the Navy Department announced it would slash deep into muscle once again, dropping the fleet to 518 active ships by the end of the fiscal year.

The United States is already weaker, in a relative sense, than in 1939 when unpreparedness in the West helped bring on the catastrophe of World War II. Friend and foe recognize this. Consequently, the latest shift of the balance of power at sea to the USSR has already brought her far-reaching political gains which highlight with frightening import the deterioration of U.S. influence abroad following her decline afloat.

Today the shadow of the Bear looms over even the Caribbean, no longer a safe sea frontier. Cuba, long considered critical to

U.S. security, becomes, despite occasional signs of independence, more and more a Soviet political and military outpost. According to underground reports Cienfuegos is not the only Cuban port under development as a potential Soviet naval base, and the Kremlin continues to add guided missile vessels to the Cuban fleet.

Communist agents fan out from Cuba throughout Latin America, where in recent years leftist parties have increased in numbers and aggressiveness. When they gain power—as they had in Chile (once, like Cuba, a close friend of the United States)—they scream "Yankee go home," confiscate American property, and embrace the Soviets.

### FROM ICELAND TO EGYPT

Iceland, a keystone of North Atlantic defense, tells a similar sad story. Her present government is seeking withdrawal of American forces—primarily U.S. Navy aviation units conducting surveillance flights over the adjacent waters through which the Soviets submarine fleet debouches into the Atlantic. Nor are her relations with her NATO neighbor to the south more harmonious. For several months Iceland and Britain have been engaged in a "Cold War" over fishing rights. If the dispute is not resolved to Iceland's liking, it will not be surprising if she moves further from the Western alliance.

The Sixth Fleet once defended freedom uncontested in the Mediterranean. Now the Soviet "Sixth Fleet" often outnumbered it. Most of North Africa leans toward Moscow and is closed to visiting American warships. Where once the Stars and Stripes waved, the hammer and sickle dominates. As one example of what this change means, Libya last summer expropriated all foreign oil corporations, taking majority ownership. Most of the oil and natural gas for an energy-hungry world that would flounder without it lies in Muslim North Africa and the Middle East. The leaders there well know this, as does the USSR, now the leading "outside" power in that part of the world.

The eastern Mediterranean south of Turkey is almost a Soviet lake. Seeing which way the wind blows, Turkey also has made accommodations with Moscow. Long under British protection, Egypt now welcomes Soviet assistance. Because of internal intrigue, President Sadat in July 1972 ordered Soviet "advisers" and troops to leave the country. But this was only a temporary squall, no doubt in part for political effect. Egypt is still in the Bear's claws, as October's events made clear, and depends on the USSR for arms, economic strength, and her own military viability. The Kremlin has gained what Peter the Great vigorously sought long ago, a foothold in the Middle East.

Just as the Russian Bear has the Suez Canal within reach, so does he grasp for control of the southern approaches to the Red Sea. Britain's departure from Aden left a vacuum the Soviets eagerly filled. Through military and economic aid they have gained predominance in countries on both flanks of the Gulf of Aden. They seek the same influence in the Persian Gulf area, from which an ever-increasing stream of tankers flows to feed the insatiable economies of the West and Japan. For centuries the tsars sought control of the Middle East. Now, almost overnight, it seems, Soviet influence flows by air and sea through this area of overwhelming economic and strategic value.

### THE LOST VACUUM

Perceptive men long ago urged the United States to increase her own small Middle East Force to fill the Indian Ocean vacuum—a vacuum which, of course, no longer exists. When England began to withdraw her forces from east of Suez, the United States dallied, and Soviet warships sailed in. Besides their own Indian Ocean fleet, USSR combatants serve in India's Navy, and the Kremlin has helped "neutral" India build a submarine

base. In summer 1971 Moscow and Delhi signed a mutual assistance security pact. It seems to some observers no coincidence that not long afterwards Indian troops invaded East Pakistan to "liberate" the natives. Russian backing of the venture may well have prompted India's attack; gifts of Russian arms undoubtedly insured its success. With fleets in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, and with the mounting dependence of many nations upon Iron Curtain aid, the USSR has become the leading force in the whole seething area.

Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, and members of the Politburo have heeded facts that America has ignored. Perceiving the immense gains resulting from deployment of their fleets around the world, Soviet leaders continue to expand their worldwide capabilities. The recent addition of aircraft carriers to the Soviet fleet is only a small part of the buildup, but indicates how the Soviets have learned their lessons.

Yet, even as the USSR builds carriers in her furious expansion of sea power, the U.S. fleet dwindles. In fiscal year 1974 scheduled slashes will drop the U.S. Navy to 518 ships, some 45 per cent less than in January 1969. Even the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor did not reduce the U.S. fleet to the low levels now projected.

Had a powerful foe decimated America's naval strength in battle, the nation would have risen in a frenzy of anger and fear. Instead, Americans, heedless that national survival is at stake, complacently accept their Navy's new status as number two sea power. There are those who rationalize, saying the addition of new ships gives the smaller fleet a lower average age with more modern equipment. This is true. The fleet will be younger—but still much older than the Soviet fleet.

But these sophists are playing ostrich. The Navy was stretched to the elastic limit in 1968 trying to carry out her world duties. Except for the Vietnam war (in which many smaller vessels were deployed), obligations have not lessened. Furthermore, if, as has actually happened, an opponent openly bent on outdistancing the United States adds two or three new ships for every new ship built for the dwindling U.S. Navy, whose annual losses (through retirement of older ships) have consistently outnumbered gains in recent years, there is no way the U.S. fleet could be growing stronger in comparison with the Soviet Navy.

Nearly two years ago, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, responding to a question from Congress, spelled it out quite clearly: "The U.S. Navy has lost strength in the last year both absolutely and relatively to the Soviet Union." His warning was unheeded. At the close of 1973, Admiral Zumwalt's assessment of the military situation would have to be: "We have disastrously lost more ground at a faster pace. The Soviets have passed the U.S. Navy in strength—and continue to build furiously to widen the lead."

### THE LIFE PRESERVER

U.S. naval strength has declined, moreover, despite constant proof that maritime strategy is a sure preserver of democracy. America grew to greatness under the umbrella of Pax Britannica, which allowed other nations to prosper under the various forms of government they preferred. Then, with uncontested superiority afloat after VJ Day, the United States carried on this live-and-let-live policy, helping less fortunate peoples to resist aggression in Korea, in Vietnam, and in the Middle East. Today, in 1973, however, the short-lived Pax Americana swiftly wanes, and is being succeeded by the graveyard peace of Pax Sovietica.

There never, at any time in world history, has been peace without strength. Nor is there any reason to believe the present generation can reverse this iron rule of history. Amer-

ica's present relative weakness at sea may very well encourage the Soviets to act more boldly. It certainly weakens the resolution of America's friends and, if unchecked, will inevitably undermine U.S. will and wisdom in foreign policy decisions—if it has not done so already. It could, in short, lead to another Munich with loud proclamations of "Peace in our time."

U.S. weakness at sea also could lead to another Korea, because lack of power might once again result in America's drawing a perimeter of defense, as in 1950, that clearly left defenseless a people threatened by communist aggression. The United States still, of course, has a vast reservoir of goodwill in South Korea, whose people understand the sacrifices this country made in order that they might have control of their own destiny and attain the peace denied for generations by aggressive neighbors. On that beleaguered Asian peninsula, as elsewhere, the United States alone of the great powers has given much of herself and asked for nothing in return.

#### GENERATION GAP

But the record of the past generation notwithstanding, there are today some Korean leaders in the South who fear the United States will not, for lack of capability if not for lack of will, be as strong an ally in the future, and for this reason have reluctantly assented to the recent unification talks with North Korea. Their fears may be well-founded. For the next confrontation between East and West could very well be set in a climate of nuclear blackmail, making it impossible for America's inferior naval strength to be stretched to a foreign shore.

History's bitter lesson, repeated time after time throughout the ages, is that it costs far less to prevent war by keeping strong than to fight it. And the reason the lesson is so often repeated is that it is apparently a most difficult lesson for good men to learn—they either never learn it at all, or they quickly forget it.

Tens of thousands of American servicemen gave their lives in the grim hills of Korea. The money "saved" by the budget cuts of the late 1940s was exacted a thousandfold. The United States managed to ultimately save South Korea but only because no Russian navy of consequence then existed. Would the outcome be the same today? Could the other dozens of brilliant U.S. peacekeeping operations—Lebanon and the Cuban missile crisis, to cite two examples—be repeated in the 1970s?

Future generations will wonder how the American public could shut its eyes to history's warnings on unilateral disarmament. No weapons race in itself causes war; a one-country "race" by an aggressor, with the peacekeeper idly watching, does. Such a race is taking place today, and the consequences are frightening to contemplate. The fearful shift in relative maritime strength to the Soviet Union, if unchecked, could mean an early eclipse of the United States as world leader.

The richest nation, the most generous, idealistic, and philanthropic, the leader of freedom—but a freedom which depends irrevocably upon superior sea power—seems prepared, in short, to abandon her leadership. America's friends throughout the world, and they are still quite numerous, are puzzled. They ask if a nation much less capable than the United States, under tyranny and with half the U.S. economic capability, can make such great gains, what is wrong with the American system? Why cannot Americans understand that when an expanding empire gains control of the oceans it also gains control of nations which border those oceans? Surely, it would seem, if a weaker government can concentrate resources to dominate the great waters that join all shores, the United States should be able to mount wisdom and resolution enough to match the effort. And surely some luxuries and domes-

tic social experiments, however desirable in themselves, could be postponed for essentials to save the future.

Every American may well heed the words of former Representative Durward Hall of the House Armed Services Committee: "I'm scared to death. . . . The Soviets will have a military force, and particularly strategic forces, strong enough . . . to checkmate the United States. . . . The crucial question is what the American people will do when the communists say: 'We've got you checkmated. Now dance to our tune.'"

There may still be time for the United States to reverse the downward trend, but the opportunity is fading more swiftly than the setting sun. In the English-French wars of the 18th century the sea-girt isles did reverse their decline in naval strength in time to meet Napoleon's threat. Thus, possibly, history might be saying, the United States has a chance. Even the term "possibly" may be too hopeful, however, because the point of no return may already have passed. Today's margin for action, and for error, is but a slim fraction of what it was two centuries ago when men did not have to deal with aircraft, ICBMs, and submarine missiles streaking over the horizon bearing nuclear warheads. There will be no time this time to rebuild neglected strength. Today's warships take years to construct, but only minutes to destroy—by enemy action or, more often, by legislative fiat.

#### LATE MEANS NEVER

If the United States is not ready at sea when the crisis comes, there will not be time to get ready. U.S. military forces are far weaker, compared to the forces of the Soviet Union, than at any time since the Bolsheviks came to power. Already the U.S. Navy faces an almost impossible job of coping with the huge Russian submarine force. As the Soviets achieve superiority in the number of nuclear ballistic missiles deployed in submarines (and that superiority is inevitable, given the present shipbuilding programs of the two countries) nuclear blackmail of the most vicious type would be easy to contemplate.

To illustrate: in one not altogether fanciful scenario suggested by think-tank strategists, whose job it is to think the unthinkable, Moscow would once again—as she apparently started to do in late October—dispatch air, ground, and naval forces to intervene in the Middle East. Simultaneously, a "hands off" ultimatum would flash from the Kremlin. With it would come notice that Soviet submarine missiles and ICBMs were zoned in on U.S. cities, and any move to intervene would trigger them. The United States would not, it is generally believed, initiate a nuclear exchange. Indeed the real question is whether she would even risk the possibility of such an exchange, even though much of the future of the Free World depends upon the Middle East.

American idealists, and there are many of them, scoff at such a possibility. Their reasoning seems to be that, because the United States would not resort to such blackmail, neither would the enemies of the United States. This is much like saying that because good citizens would not break the law, neither would criminals. It is extremely important to recognize the fallacy of such idealistic and well intentioned theories. Because, unless the United States acts promptly and with vigor to reverse course, the possibility for such blackmail, which already exists, will become almost irresistible.

The Soviets drive with unmistakable purpose to achieve ascendancy at sea; peaceful reversal will require "blood, sweat, and tears" from the American people, and a high order of leadership on the part of the President as well as Congress. Each day a solution to the problem becomes more difficult. Unless the United States quickly goes beyond the steps now underway—which are in the right

direction, but halting and slow—she soon will have passed the last turning point.

Survival of the American way of life depends upon the will of the American people to preserve it. It depends upon the wisdom and integrity of national political leaders. Preservation demands superior strength, especially at sea. There is no alternative, and "detente" is no substitute.

Man has moved far since few were masters and most were slaves. He has farther yet to go if the United States and allies have but the sagacity to choose the right course and the fortitude to steer it. Charts marking the course clearly read: "Be strong at sea or die."

#### BLACKS SPEAK OUT IN SUPPORT OF ISRAEL

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks, when the very survival of the little State of Israel was threatened, Americans from all walks of life from the Congress to the grass roots of our communities, rallied to urge our Government to provide Israel with the military assistance needed to repel its attackers and maintain its right to exist.

Black Americans like other Americans, recognize the moral responsibility, indeed obligation, of the United States to preserve the State of Israel and the freedom of the Israeli people. Two examples of the support among black Americans for the Israeli cause are the editorial which appeared in the Oklahoma Eagle, a leading black newspaper published in Tulsa, Okla., on November 1, 1973, and the statement issued by 74 prominent black unionists in mid-October that was placed in the New York Times by the A. Philip Randolph Institute of New York City.

I place the editorial and a news story describing the statement by the black unionists from the New York Voice of November 9, 1973, in the RECORD at this point for the information of my colleagues:

#### ISRAEL NEEDS SUPPORT

Some of these days we will have peace in the Middle East. But that will only come when it becomes apparent that the Jews are there to stay and when the oil companies on the one hand and the Russians on the other, either by innuendo or implied consent or by outright advocacy, quit encouraging the Arabs to promiscuous adventures and really work for detente between the Jews and the Arabs.

There has been enough tragedy there to fill a life time and enough blood spilled to assure Israel's right to existence and the need of the Arabs to recognize the reality of that existence.

Whatever motivated the western powers to grant Israel a homeland in 1948, the fact is, that now they have more than paid for the right to the land by the age long rules of international law which even the Arabs subscribe to—right of possession by conquest. That's how the Arabs got Palestine in the first place. They are certainly not historically indigenous to the area and therefore have no more "right" to it than the Jews whose ancient possession of the area is a matter of historical record.

Therefore, the president acted wisely in sending aid to Israel to help her maintain

her national integrity in the face of continued relentless pressures from the Arabs and others who seek only to profit from the oil and other resources in the area.

It is to be hoped that the greed, hatred and culpability which brought on the present crisis will be overcome by fairness and firmness.

It is also to be hoped that the boundaries eventually agreed upon will be those which will not permit Israel to be exposed to the adventurous whims of her neighbors. Only the U.S. is likely to assume the burden of this responsibility and we not only should—we must.

#### BLACK UNIONISTS URGE SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

Leading Black trade unionists from across the country have issued an appeal for the support of Israel.

"We appeal to our government to provide Israel with whatever support it requires to defend itself in this hour of need," declared a statement published in *The New York Times*.

The statement, which was signed by 74 prominent Black unionists, was sponsored by the A. Phillip Randolph Institute. Among

those signing the statement were A. Phillip Randolph, the pioneer Black trade union leader, and Frederick O'Neal, president of the Associated Actors and Artists, both of whom serve as vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

"We have no doubt whatsoever that the defeat of Israel in battle would mean the destruction of Israel as a state and the annihilation of its population. This must not happen," said the statement.

In asking the Arab states to end their hostilities, the Black unionists declared: "The Arab people will gain nothing from the continuation of this conflict but more death, suffering and deprivation. This tragedy will only end when the Arab states agree to sit down with Israel and negotiate a peace. When this happens, it will be a joyous day, not only for Jew and Arab, but for all mankind. It will also be a joyous day for Blacks, whose fate is inseparably linked with the fate of Jews, as it is with the fate of all oppressed minorities."

Now that a cease-fire has been achieved and the elements of a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel ap-

pear to be emerging, we see greater prospects for real peace in the Middle East than at any time since the 1967 war. This peace, however, if it is to be viable, must be based on a mutual respect for the rights of all the parties to exist. We hope that the peace agreement now being negotiated will remove the need for Israel to ever again fight for her life.

#### ABSENT FROM QUORUM CALLS

#### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was absent for quorum call No. 573, and for rollcalls Nos. 574 and 575 due to commitments I had in my district.

Had I been present and voting, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 574 and "yea" on rollcall No. 575.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, November 14, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? Who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity nor sworn deceitfully.—Psalms 24: 3, 4.*

Draw near to us, our Father, as we stand in this circle of prayer. Cleanse our minds from fear, our hearts from malice, and our spirits from all desires unworthy of our best selves. As we pray do Thou take our lives and lift them to loftier levels of living, permeate them with higher hopes, make them throb with nobler impulses, and lead them to greater moral goals.

Let Thy kingdom come in our land and in all lands. Make the power of men to reside in goodness of heart, in the attitude of good will, in the spirit of justice and in the understanding of intelligent minds.

Bless Thou our President, our Speaker, and Members of Congress. With strong hearts, free hands and open minds lead them onward in the path of duty as they keep their faith in Thee, in our fellow men and in the ultimate triumph of all that is right. To the glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3801. An act to extend civil service Federal employees group life insurance and Federal employees health benefits coverage to U.S. nationals employed by the Federal Government;

H.R. 5692. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to revise the reporting requirement contained in subsection (b) of section 1303;

H.R. 8219. An act to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to authorize the President to extend certain privileges and immunities to the Organization of African Unity; and

H.R. 9295. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the State of Louisiana for the use of Louisiana State University.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2315. An act relating to the compensation of employees of Senate committees; and

S. 2681. An act to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency.

#### PROPOSED SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, we have concentrated this year in trying to look at the budget in the context of overall spending to a greater extent than heretofore.

I am not speaking in opposition to the proposed social security increase which the House will consider today. In fact, I expect to vote for it. I seek to put the increase in perspective as it relates to overall Government spending.

According to the discussion in the House on yesterday, the proposed social security increase will increase spending and the totality of the Federal debt this year by \$1.1 billion. This will become a part of the \$5 billion in congressional add-ons this year to the Presidential January spending budget.

I will discuss the fiscal situation in greater detail at another point in today's RECORD.

#### ENERGY CRISIS—ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Mr. HANNA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, with all of the discussions about the energy crisis we had better realize that it has a partner called the economic crisis. In the changes that this situation will inevitably bring about there will be many losers and a few great gainers.

It has been the tradition of democracy that we try to bring equity and that we try to spread our largess as well as we can but also spread the suffering wherever we can. I think this puts a great burden on us in the House to look at programs that will meet the economic crisis, because life in America 5 years from today will be an entirely different life. In that situation there will be great travail, and we in the Congress must be ready for it. Next year, if we have not shown the American people a better program than we have up to now, there will not only be a cry of impeach the President but a cry of sack the Congress.

#### BIPARTISAN EFFORT CALLED FOR

(Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, we have heard much from our people about getting on with the Nation's business at this time and forget Watergate. I would like to note for the benefit of the Members that I understand this morning there was another